

Economic and Demographic Analysis of Montana



Governor Brian Schweitzer

Volume I Economic Profile



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MONTANA
Department of Commerce
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Summary

Overall, the Montana economy has been outperforming the nation's economy. The Treasure State's Gross Domestic Product growth rate of 4.6% between 2000 and 2006 ranked it as the 9th fastest growing in the nation. During the upheaval of the dotcom bust, September 11, 2001 and the accounting scandals, Montana's economy continued to expand. By 2002, Montana's GDP growth rate surpassed the nation's.

In 2002, Montana's unemployment rate was lower than the nation's, and reached historic lows by 2006. The ongoing energy boom, with increased exploration and extraction of oil and gas plus high prices for such metals as copper, gold and silver, pushed employment up by 55.6% in the Mining Sector. Construction added 10,000 jobs between 2000 and 2006.

All measures of income - personal, per capita, earnings and compensation - rose between 2000 and 2005, with the Energy Sector, higher mineral prices, and increased construction activity, driving up income in the state.

Over 60% of Montana businesses were run by a sole proprietor with no other employees. According to the July 2006 *fedgazette*, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, business growth in Montana has been evenly spread between very small businesses and large establishments.

Determining which industry is the largest or most important to Montana's economy depends on how an industry is defined and how it is measured. Governments - local, state, tribal and federal - employ nearly 80,000 workers, by far the largest employer in the state. There are over 28,000 farms in Montana, the most 'businesses' in a single industrial sector. Federal government civilian employees earn over \$80,000 per year, more than double the average compensation per employee.

Introduction

Understanding how an economy is performing provides important information to companies, consumers and communities. A standard national statistical measure was developed in the 1930s during the Great Depression called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (See illustration on right). GDP measures the amount of goods and services produced in an economy. Quarterly and annual changes are tracked to determine if an economy is growing or contracting. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) collects, calculates and distributes GDP data for the nation, states and metropolitan areas.

Along with GDP, a categorization system for industries was developed in the 1930s called the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Gross Domestic Product

Formula

$$\text{GDP} = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

C = Consumption by Consumers

I = Investments by Businesses

G = Taxes and Spending

X = U.S. Exports

M = U.S. Imports

*GDP tracks the expenditures of the three main entities in an economy, Consumers, Businesses and Government, plus the difference between exports and imports.

*Consumers account for over two thirds of all expenditures.



As the U.S. economy transformed from manufacturing to services to knowledge-based activities, a new system was required. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was formally adopted in 1997 and was phased in over several years. There are 20 two-digit sectors within NAICS. See the sidebar on page 3 for a listing of the 20 industrial sectors.

While GDP is an overall measurement of the economy's health, more detailed indicators are needed to understand how individual industries are performing. In addition to GDP, the major statistics examined in this volume are:

- Employment by Industry
- Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
- Income
- Living Wages
- Poverty
- Business Establishments

Also in this volume, not only are the 20 NAICS industries analyzed, but so are some of Montana's specialized industries. For example, the Energy Sector, which is experiencing tremendous production growth, includes the extraction of oil, gas and coal, but also various support services, the manufacturing of these fuels, and the transportation to businesses and consumers. The Energy Sector thus encompasses activities from several NAICS subsectors.

Agriculture is a unique industry that does not have the same statistics as described above. The Agriculture Section analyzes Montana's Agricultural Sector using statistics such as receipts, number of farms and the quantities of certain commodities produced. Another specialized industry examined in the Industry Analysis Section is Tourism.

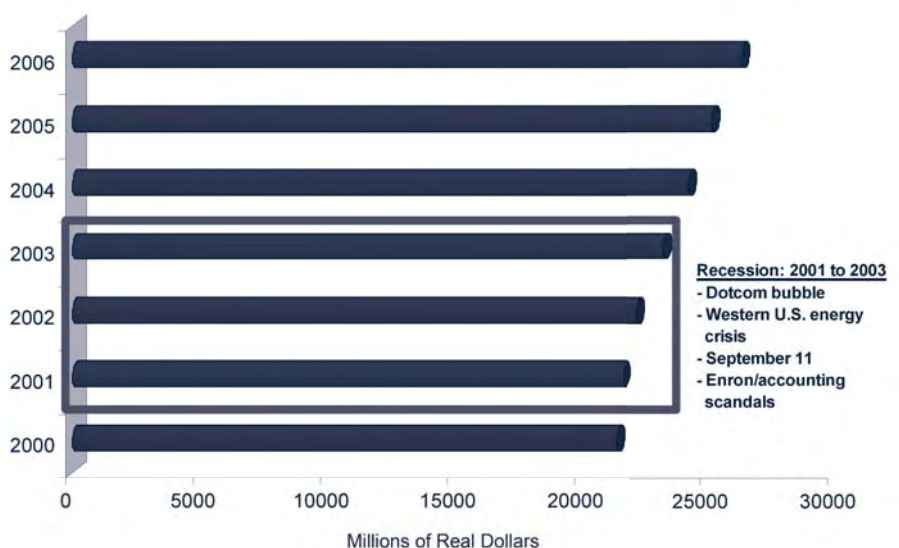
Montana's aging population (see *Volume II Demographics*) and thereby the aging workforce, is creating unique challenges for companies, consumers and communities. Replacing the retirees with younger workers is proving to be difficult. The U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) have teamed up to provide data on the age of workers by industrial sector. The Workforce Section examines Montana's aging workforce and potential impacts on the economy.

Besides understanding how an economy is performing, knowing the importance of an industry to the economy is crucial. However, the importance can be measured in numerous ways such as greatest number of employees, highest wages, most businesses, and largest share of GDP. The Industry Matrix Section provides a matrix of industries by measure. For example, local, state, tribal, and federal governments combined are the largest employers in the state with nearly 80,000 workers.

Gross Domestic Product

Figure 1 illustrates the growth of real GDP in Montana from 2000 through 2006 (see sidebar page 3 for an explanation of Real GDP). Montana weathered the national crisis such as the bursting of the dot-com bubble, September 11, 2001, and the accounting scandals fairly well. However, during the rolling blackouts of the western U.S. energy crisis, Montana's population growth was only 0.1% between 2000 and 2001 (see *Volume II Demographics*) while GDP growth was only 1.4%.

Figure 1. Montana Gross Domestic Product: 2000 to 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

In general, the state has increased its production of goods and services on an annual basis. Since 2000, Montana's real GDP has increased an average of 3.9% per year. The increases in 2003 (4.8%) and 2006 (4.6%) were the highest during the past several years. Montana's GDP growth of 4.6% in 2006 earned a ranking of 9th fastest growing economy in the nation.

Growth in Real GDP

In general, GDP will increase over time because it reflects both prices and quantities of products sold. As the general price level rises over time, GDP may increase even if the quantity of products being sold has not changed. A better indicator of changes over time in the state is Real (or constant dollar) Gross Domestic Product. Real GDP has had the effects of price changes removed and gives a clearer idea of what is happening to production or sales levels within the state.

Industrial Sectors

NAICS is based on a consistent, economic concept. Establishments that use the same or similar processes to produce goods or services are grouped together. NAICS includes 1,170 industries of which 565 are service-based industries. The SIC had 1,004 industries of which 416 were service related industries. Three hundred fifty-eight new industries are recognized in NAICS, 250 of which are services producing industries. There are 20 sectors in NAICS of which 16 are service related. The SIC had ten divisions of which five were service related. The change from SIC to NAICS categorization does not allow for comparison of data prior to 2000 with more recent data.

Goods-Producing

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting

Mining

Construction

Manufacturing

Service-Producing

Wholesale trade

Retail trade

Transportation and warehousing

Utilities

Information

Finance and insurance

Real estate and rental and leasing

Professional and technical services

Management of companies and enterprises

Administrative and waste services

Educational services

Health care and social assistance

Arts, entertainment, and recreation

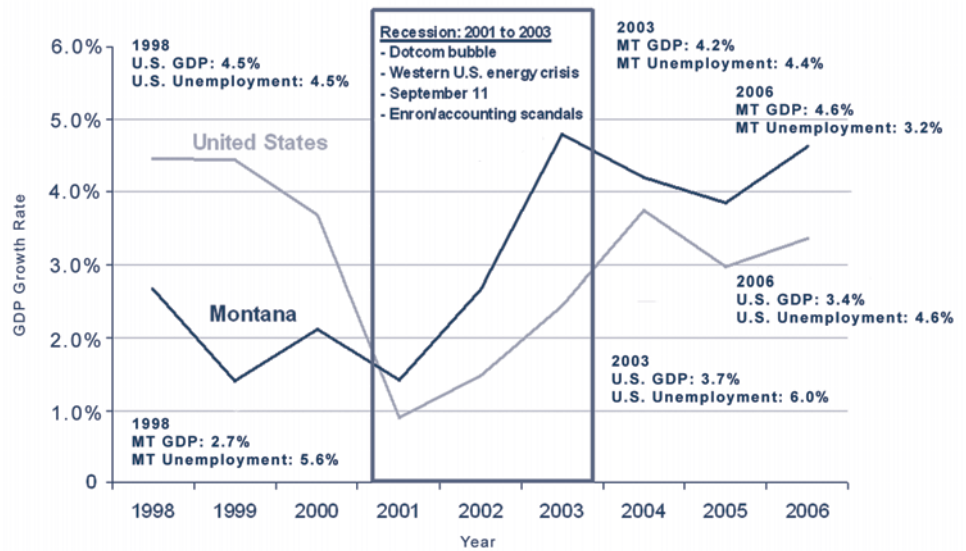
Accommodation and food services

Other services

Government

As shown in Figure 2, Montana's growth rate trailed the nation's from 1997 to 2000. However, since then, Montana's economy has outperformed the nation's. In 2003, the Treasure State's GDP increase was two percentage points ahead of the nation. While Montana's economy was expanding, unemployment was falling. In 1998, Montana's unemployment rate was 5.6% while the national rate was 4.5%. By 2006, Montana's unemployment rate reached an historic low of 3.2% while the United States' rate of 4.6% was higher than the 4.0% registered during the booming years before the dotcom bust.

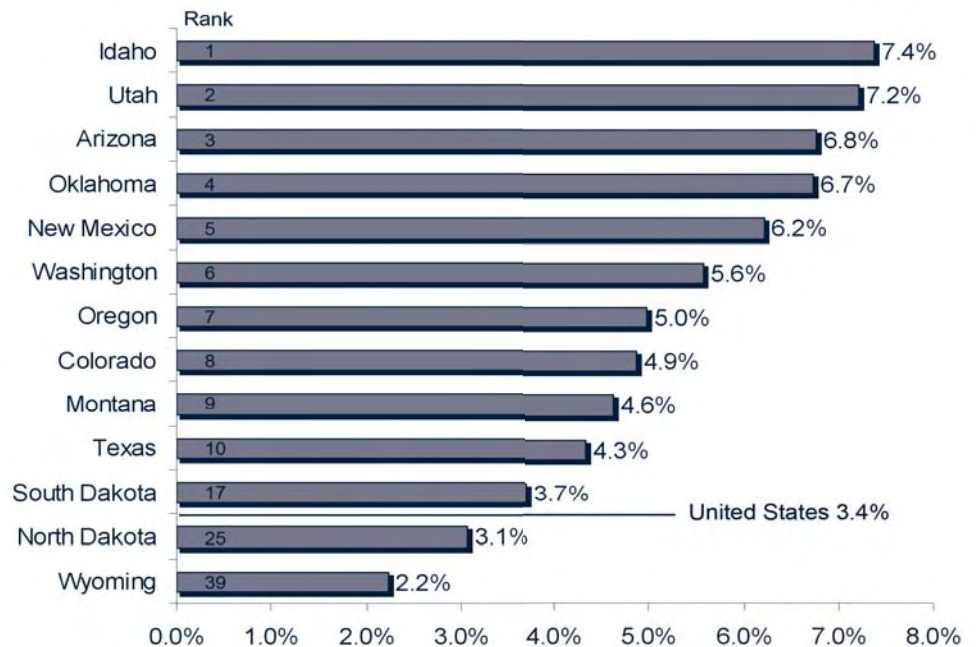
Figure 2. Comparison of U.S. and Montana GDP Growth: 1998 to 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Montana's GDP growth of 4.6% between 2005 and 2006 outperformed its neighboring states except Idaho. As Figure 3 shows, only states west of the Mississippi River are ranked in the top 10. This is quite the reversal from 2001, when Idaho's GDP growth between 2000 and 2001 was 0.7%, earning a rank of 32nd. Also between 2000 and 2001, Utah ranked 25th with a growth of 1.0% while Washington and Oregon both registered declines of -0.8% and -1.7%, respectively. Montana ranked 19th with a growth rate of 1.4% in 2001.

Figure 3. GDP Growth of Selected States: 2005 to 2006

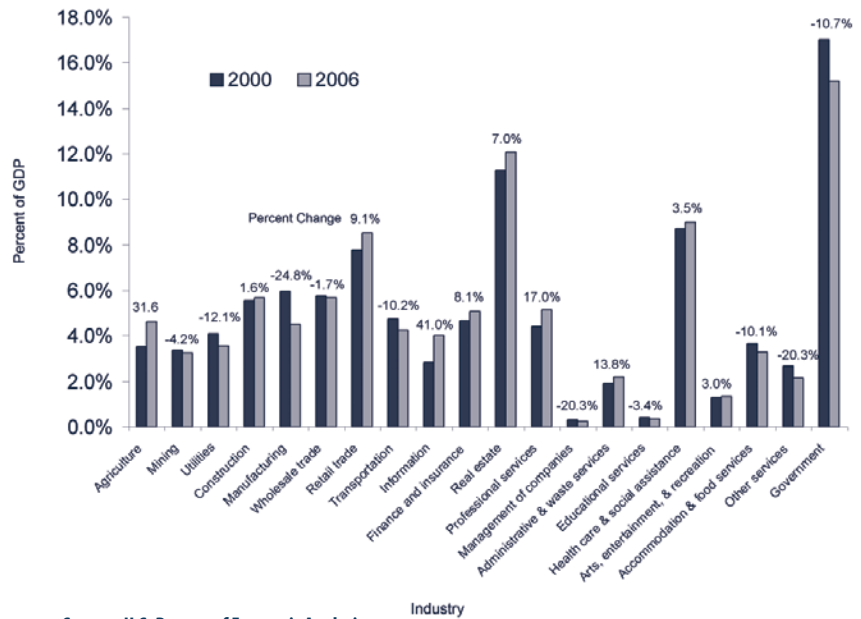


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Montana GDP by Industrial Sectors

An industry's share of total GDP can indicate the importance of the industry to an economy. Figure 4 depicts the share of GDP for each Montana industry sector in 2000 and 2006 and the percentage change in that share. Government activities accounted for the largest share of GDP in 2000, but declined nearly 11% to 15.2% in 2006. The services of Real Estate Agents and rental services represented 11.0% of Montana's GDP in 2000 and grew by seven percent to 12.1% in 2006. The Information Sector registered the largest jump in GDP share from 2.4% in 2000 to 4.0% in 2006, a 41.0% rise.

Figure 4. Montana Industry's Share of GDP: 2000 and 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

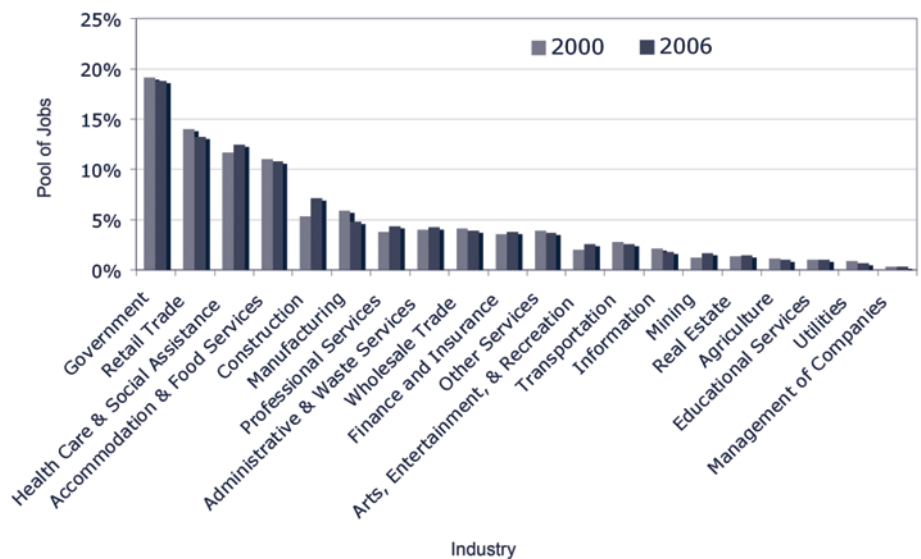
Employment

Although the overall improvement in the Montana economy is reflected in Gross Domestic Product, it does not tell the whole story. Employment data by industry is a useful measure to see where and why job growth and contraction has occurred. Employment trends in each industrial sector are examined, from the total number of employees, the growth rate, and share of total employment. An examination of changes in employment provides information on which sectors of the state's economy are increasing or declining in relative importance.

Montana Employment by Industry

Figure 5 depicts the share of total employment for each industrial sector. Between 2000 and 2006, the Government Sector share of total employment declined from 19.2% to 18.7%. However, government continues to have the largest share of employment in the state. The Retail Trade Sector experienced a decline in its share of employment. On the other hand, the Construction Sector share grew from 5.3% to 7.1%. Other industries with an increased percentage of employment include the Professional Services and Mining Sectors, two industries which typically pay higher wages. See the Income Section for a detailed analysis of compensation in Montana by industry.

Figure 5. Montana Industry Share of Employment: 2000 and 2006



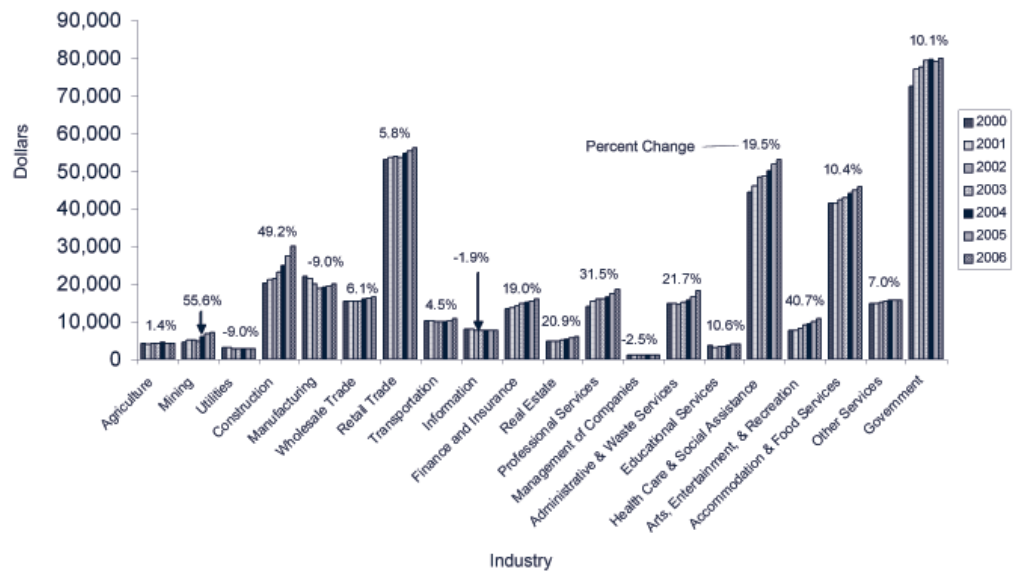
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment Data

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects employment and wage data through the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. The QCEW data are tabulations of monthly employment and quarterly wages of workers covered by the state unemployment insurance programs or by the unemployment insurance program for federal civilian employees. The QCEW data includes some farm and private household workers and civilian government employees. Not covered by QCEW are railroad employees, some federal military and some agricultural workers.

Between 2000 and 2006, the energy boom plus increasing prices for copper, gold, and silver increased employment in the Mining Sector by 55.6%. See Figure A1 in the Appendix for a map of Montana's mining resources. Construction employment has also experienced sky-high gains by adding nearly 10,000 jobs (see Figure 6). Manufacturing employment continued its decline in the 21st century, down 9.0% between 2000 and 2006.

Figure 6: Montana Employment by Industry, Total and Percent Change: 2000 to 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

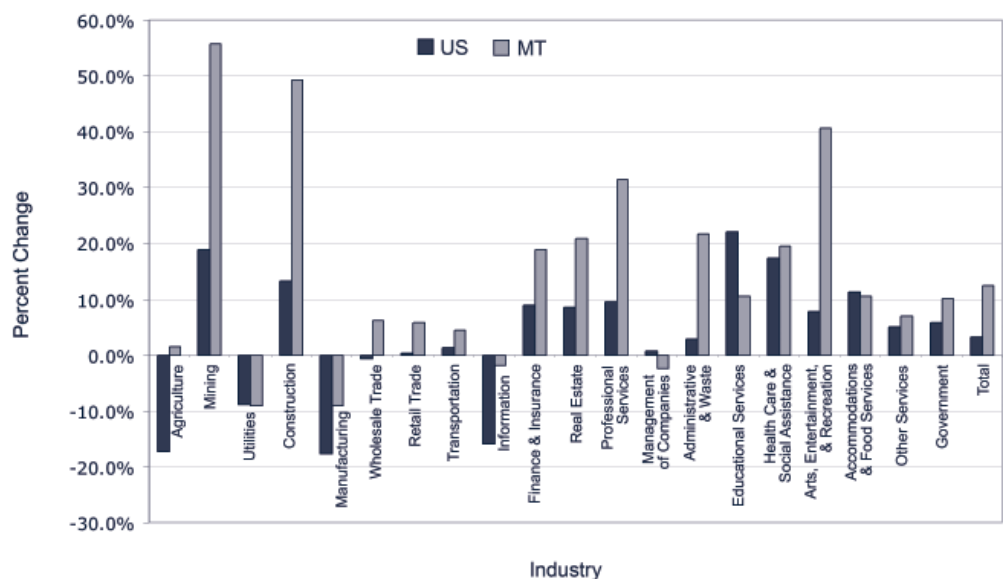
Government and Retail Trade are the largest employers in the state, however Professional Services and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation have moved up in rank. Professional Services was ranked 10th in employment in 2000 and 7th in 2006. The increase in employment in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry partially reflects the growing Tourism Industry in the state. Employment grew 40.7% in this sector and rose in rank from 14 to 12 (see the Tourism Analysis in the Industry Analysis Section).

Montana and United States Employment

To better understand the changes in Montana's economy between 2000 and 2006, it is useful to compare national trends to state trends. Figure 7 displays the rate of growth of the different sectors nationwide and the rate of growth of in the same sectors in Montana.

Montana experienced higher growth rates than the nation in expanding industries and smaller contractions in the shrinking industries. The Construction Industry yielded the largest spread in growth rates, 33.9 percentage points, between Montana and the United States. The top four industries with the largest growth rates in the nation were Education, Mining, Accommodations and Food Services, and Construction. For Montana, the fastest growing industries in terms of employment were Mining, Construction, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, and Professional Services.

Figure 7: U.S. and Montana Employment by Industry, Percent Change: 2000 to 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Force Statistics

Labor force statistics are collected by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, under rules established by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and represents the civilian labor force. The labor force is defined as the number of persons 16 years and older, either employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces. Employment is defined as those persons who work for pay or profit during the week. Also included as employed are persons who were not working but had some job attachment and were not looking for work (such persons may be temporarily absent from a job due to illness, weather, vacation, labor dispute, whether or not they were being paid during their time off). The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labor force. These labor force statistics represent the most recent data as of the date of this report. Data is periodically re-estimated.

Labor Force Statistics

Figure 8: Montana and U.S. Unemployment Rate: 2000 to 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment in Montana and the U.S.

Statewide, the average labor force increased by 5.3% and the average annual employment showed a 7.1% increase from 2000 to 2006, while the unemployment rate decreased 1.6 percentage points or 33.3%. Nationally, unemployment grew by .06 percentage points or 15.0% between 2000 and 2006.

Figure 8 depicts Montana's unemployment rate which fell below the national rate in 2001 and has remained lower through 2006.¹

Labor Force Statistics by County

A summary of labor force and employment statistics for the six most populated counties in Montana is presented in Table 1 on page eight. These six counties account for 62.5% of the total labor force in the state. Unemployment in all six counties fell between 2000 and 2006 while Gallatin County hit an historic low of only 2.2% in 2006.

Other than the six largest counties listed in Table 1, Fallon, Madison and Sweet Grass Counties saw their labor force and employment numbers increase by double digit amounts. Sweet Grass County's labor force rose 42.4%, the largest amount for any county between 2000 and 2006. The next largest increase was in Madison County at 19.4%. Sweet Grass County also recorded the highest increase in employment at 44.8% with Gallatin County a distant second at 20.1%.

Many Montana counties saw their unemployment rates drop despite a decrease in the size of their labor force and number of residents employed. For example, Deer Lodge County's unemployment rate fell 2.6 percentage points from 7.1% in 2000 to 4.5% in 2006. As a population ages and residents retire, the size of the labor force shrinks and a corresponding decline in employment can also occur. Unemployment may also fall. See Figure A2 in the appendix for Montana's 2006 unemployment rate by county.

¹ For more detailed information on Montana's labor force, see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's 2007 Labor Day Report at http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/2042_2007_MT_Labor_Day_Report.pdf.

The largest decline in an unemployment rate occurred in Big Horn County. Unemployment fell from a high of 11.7% in 2001 to 6.1% in 2006, a decline of 5.6 percentage points. Both the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Reservations are located in the county, and Indian Reservations have historically had high unemployment rates.² Glacier County's unemployment rate remained stubbornly high at 6.3% in 2006, down from 8.1% in 2000. The Blackfeet Reservation occupies much of the land area in the county.

Historical detail by county of labor force, employment, and the unemployment rate are in the Appendix, Tables A1 to A3. The sum of individual counties may not agree to the Montana total due to rounding.

Table 1. Labor Force Statistics for Selected Montana Counties

County	Labor Force							Change 2000 - 2006	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Number	Percent
Cascade	38,328	38,482	37,980	38,118	38,393	38,674	39,435	1,107	2.9%
Flathead	39,328	40,158	39,895	40,273	41,410	42,511	44,212	4,884	12.4%
Gallatin	41,603	41,760	41,934	42,653	44,460	46,379	49,262	7,659	18.4%
Lewis & Clark	36,587	36,437	35,768	36,097	36,200	36,200	37,247	660	1.8%
Missoula	54,211	55,173	55,879	56,158	56,767	57,515	59,104	4,893	9.0%
Yellowstone	71,487	72,266	74,395	74,818	76,160	78,091	79,488	8,001	11.2%
Montana	468,865	468,963	466,300	468,443	476,821	482,610	493,841	24,976	5.3%

County	Employment							Change 2000 - 2006	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Number	Percent
Cascade	36,440	36,776	36,347	36,524	36,869	37,201	38,213	1,773	4.9%
Flathead	37,264	38,051	37,826	38,034	39,243	40,642	42,652	5,388	14.5%
Gallatin	40,114	40,370	40,497	41,213	43,018	45,075	48,188	8,074	20.1%
Lewis & Clark	35,086	34,977	34,316	34,762	34,845	34,903	36,129	1,043	3.0%
Missoula	52,041	53,018	53,680	53,993	54,635	55,500	57,406	5,365	10.3%
Yellowstone	68,572	69,663	71,698	72,228	73,587	75,642	77,414	8,842	12.9%
Montana	446,552	447,827	445,281	447,679	456,624	463,929	478,162	31,610	7.1%

County	Unemployment Rate							Change 2000 - 2006	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Rate	Percent
Cascade	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.1	-1.8	-36.7%
Flathead	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.2	4.4	3.5	-1.7	-32.7%
Gallatin	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.2	-1.4	-38.9%
Lewis & Clark	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.0	-1.1	-26.8%
Missoula	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	-1.1	-27.5%
Yellowstone	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6	-1.5	-36.6%
Montana	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.2	-1.6	-33.3%
United States	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	0.6	15.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

² The Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau publish reservation unemployment figures. These can be found at <http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=121>

Class of Worker

Workers are grouped into four classes: private wage and salary, government,³ self-employed, and unpaid family. Census 2000 counted 425,977 individuals 16 and over as employed. Total workers increased 21% between 1990 and 2000. Private salary and wage workers accounted for 69.2% of the total workers in 2000, up from 65.7% in 1990. On the other hand, government workers declined from 1990 to 2000 from 20.1% to 18.3%. Table A4 in the Appendix shows Montana's class of worker by county.

Method of Transportation

Almost three-quarters of workers drove alone to work while the percentage of workers utilizing public transportation was below 1%. Missoula and Yellowstone Counties, with the largest urban areas within their borders, have 1.3% and 1.1% respectively, of their population using public transportation. Since 1990, the overall percentage of carpoolers has not changed, while the percentage of those driving alone has increased slightly. Table A5 in the Appendix shows the method of transportation used by Montana's workers to travel to their jobs.

Occupation

The occupation of Montana's workers from Census 2000 is shown in the Appendix, Table A6. The majority of Montana's workers were employed in either management or sales and office positions. While Census 1990 figures are not directly comparable since the occupation categories have changed somewhat, there clearly has been growth in the management, service, and sales and office categories (34% combined increase) and decline in the farming, fishing and forestry category (68% decline) since 1990.

In the report *2004 to 2014 Montana Job Projections*, the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau produced occupation job projections based on educational attainment work experience and training. This report reinforces the 2000 Census data. For example, in 2004 the largest number of jobs available were for retail sales persons at 19,154.⁴

Educational Attainment

According to the aforementioned *Montana Job Projections* report, nearly 82% of Montana's jobs require a 2-year degree or less. Montana has a highly educated population with nearly 90% of all Montanans in 2006 graduating from high school, 58.2% have at least some college, and 35.5% with an associate degree or higher.⁵ Given that 27.4% of Montanans have a bachelor's degree or higher, this demonstrates that many residents are "underemployed".⁶

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2006 American Community Survey, Gallatin County had the highest percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher at 45.2%. In 2000, 31.6% of the residents in Lewis and Clark County had a bachelor's degree while only 12.3% of Mineral County residents had a bachelor's degree. Table A7 in the Appendix details educational attainment by county from Census 2000 and 2006 ACS.

The underemployment effect is further amplified by the lack of higher-paying jobs and the predominance of lower-paying jobs. As mentioned above, the largest number of annual job openings is for retail salespersons. However, the median hourly wage is \$8.47 and only short-term training is required.

³ Civilian government workers are included in the "government" column; those in the armed forces are excluded from the tables.

⁴ *The Montana Jobs Projection* Report can be found at: www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/1665_Projections_2014_Web.pdf

⁵ 2006 data is from the American Community Survey. Only those counties with populations greater than 65,000 were counted. This includes Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, Missoula and Yellowstone counties.

⁶ Over-qualified/underemployed refers to job requirements compared to educational attainment.

Income

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) collects data on many income measures, including Personal Income, Per Capita Personal Income, Earnings by Industry, Compensation by Industry and Average Wage Per Job. Personal Income is an approximate proxy for Gross Domestic Product for counties. Per capita income is personal income divided by total population and is a general measurement of the well-being of a person. Earnings by industry includes sole proprietors' income, taxes paid by the employees and employers such as Social Security, wages and salaries paid, plus dividend and interest income. Compensation by industry combines wages and salaries and benefits received by the employees, such as contributions to a pension fund. Average wage per job divides wages and salaries by the number of employees.

Personal Income

Table 2 shows real personal income by category. Personal Income includes both earned and unearned income, with unearned income including dividends, interest and rents. While unearned income has grown 18% from 1990 to 2005 in Montana, earnings (wages and other earned income) have grown 56.0% over the same period. Social security contributions have risen 55.0% over this time frame while transfer payments (consists of payments to individuals and to nonprofit institutions by Federal, state, and local governments and by businesses) rose 48.0%.

Table 2. Montana Real Personal Income by Category

2005 Dollars* (thousands of dollars)							Real Per Capita Personal Income	
Year	Earnings	Social Security Contributions	Dividends, Interest & Rent	Transfer Payments	Supplements to wages & Salaries	Personal Income	Montana	U.S.
1990	\$12,676,545	\$1,610,021	\$4,386,290	\$3,023,870	\$2,108,136	\$18,470,900	\$23,083	\$29,104
1991	\$13,244,582	\$1,695,458	\$4,366,594	\$3,046,657	\$2,216,348	\$18,945,897	\$23,399	\$28,524
1992	\$13,701,791	\$1,797,521	\$4,297,680	\$3,188,595	\$2,383,118	\$19,388,254	\$23,479	\$29,029
1993	\$14,681,828	\$1,935,178	\$4,206,004	\$3,334,621	\$2,580,410	\$20,289,029	\$24,017	\$28,850
1994	\$14,496,730	\$1,999,971	\$4,404,843	\$3,363,423	\$2,649,923	\$20,272,588	\$23,537	\$29,219
1995	\$14,462,834	\$1,965,961	\$4,617,938	\$3,484,757	\$2,599,311	\$20,611,408	\$23,514	\$29,572
1996	\$14,559,392	\$1,914,727	\$4,773,917	\$3,577,362	\$2,509,431	\$21,011,498	\$23,709	\$30,092
1997	\$14,776,329	\$1,892,470	\$5,078,911	\$3,543,529	\$2,432,691	\$21,523,472	\$24,187	\$30,827
1998	\$15,495,175	\$1,914,778	\$5,378,177	\$3,612,512	\$2,488,199	\$22,593,248	\$25,317	\$32,210
1999	\$15,904,102	\$1,935,137	\$5,208,730	\$3,506,793	\$2,508,707	\$22,709,854	\$25,303	\$32,752
2000	\$16,242,027	\$1,965,688	\$5,401,871	\$3,787,423	\$2,614,903	\$23,495,225	\$26,005	\$33,849
2001	\$17,182,095	\$2,043,582	\$5,507,815	\$3,975,025	\$2,703,222	\$24,656,965	\$27,212	\$33,716
2002	\$17,340,540	\$2,115,021	\$5,400,123	\$4,113,246	\$2,984,307	\$24,772,371	\$27,211	\$33,447
2003	\$18,009,639	\$2,318,126	\$5,642,985	\$4,186,050	\$3,158,504	\$25,551,754	\$27,838	\$33,395
2004	\$19,059,424	\$2,411,505	\$5,511,194	\$4,345,976	\$3,381,460	\$26,539,603	\$28,632	\$34,211
2005	\$19,824,698	\$2,496,662	\$5,187,365	\$4,499,523	\$3,537,354	\$27,046,091	\$28,906	\$34,495

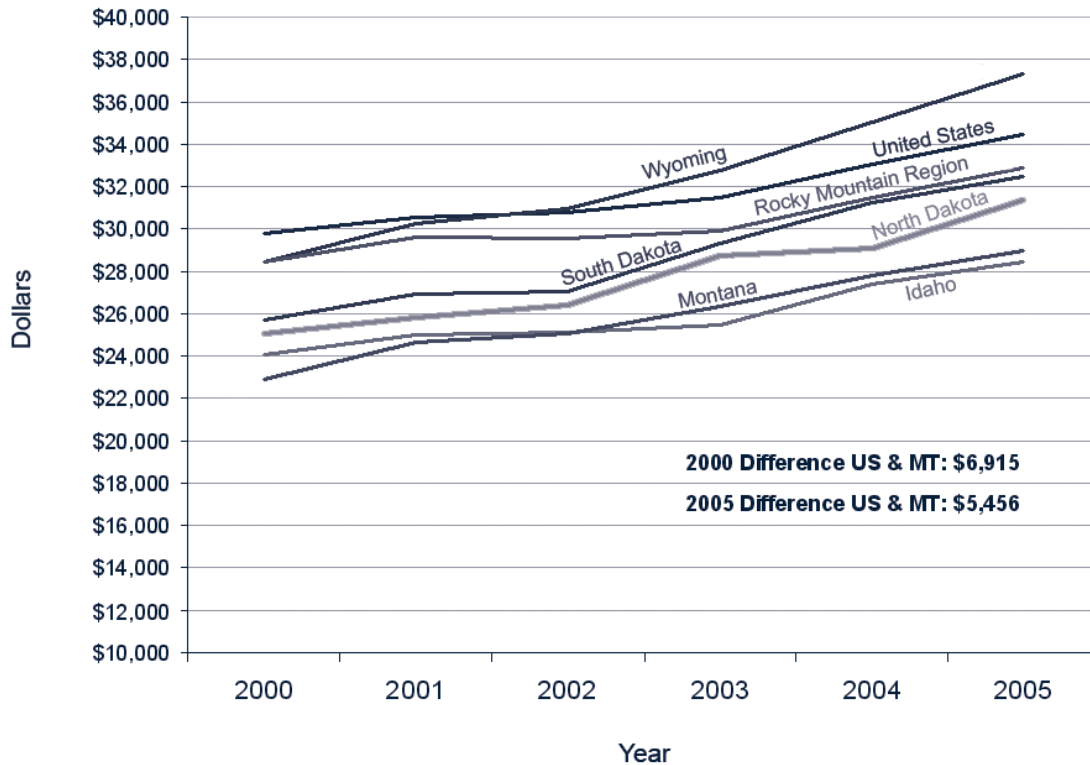
*To remove the effect of inflation, nominal dollars were converted into real 2005 dollars using the CPU-U (consumer price index for all urban consumers).

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Per Capita Income

Montana ranked 47th in the nation (including the District of Columbia) in per capita income in 2000. By 2005, the most recent data available, Montana moved up to 42nd and is currently ahead of Idaho and gaining on the United States. In 2001, Montana's per capita income was \$6,915 lower than the nation's per capita income. By 2005, Montana only trailed by \$5,456 (see Figure 9). The Rocky Mountain Region includes the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

Figure 9: Per Capita Income by Selected States: 2000 to 2005



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

The booming Energy and Mining Sectors are reflected in the 2005 per capita income figures. Yellowstone County, with 95% of all oil refining capacity in the state, had the highest per capita income, \$33,215. Silver Bow County, with gold and copper mines, was 4th highest while Fallon County, with oil and gas extraction activities, ranked 9th (see Table 3). The four counties with the lowest per capita income all have reservations within their boundaries: Sanders at \$20,164 (Flathead), Roosevelt at \$20,755 (Fort Peck), Big Horn at \$20,866 (Crow and Northern Cheyenne) and Blaine at \$20,893 (Fort Belknap).

Per capita income by county for 2005 can be found in Figure A3 in the Appendix.

Table 3. Per Capita Income for Selected Montana Counties: 2005

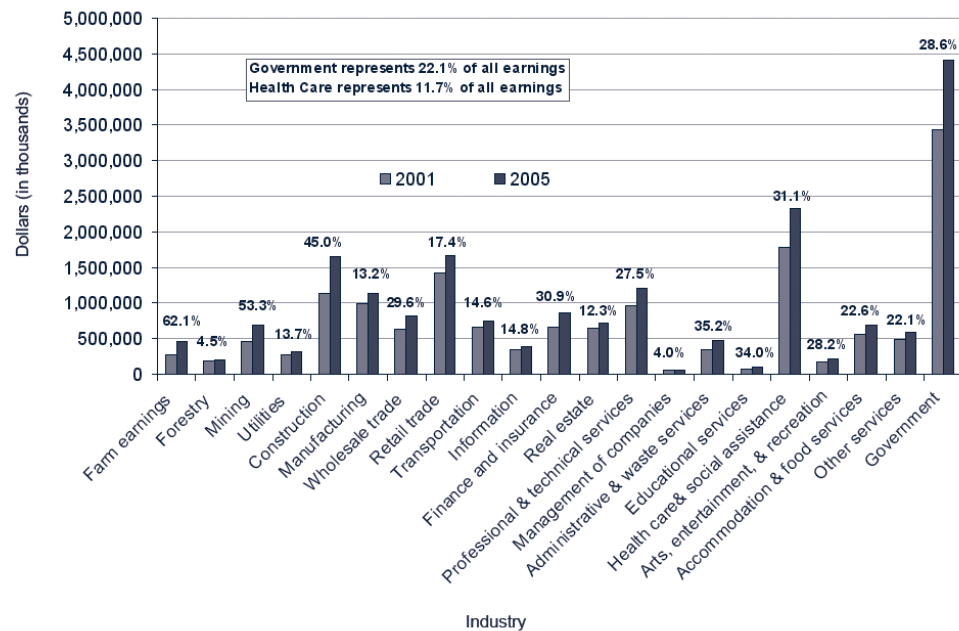
County	Amount
Yellowstone	\$33,215
Gallatin	\$32,434
Valley	\$31,328
Silver Bow	\$31,324
Lewis & Clark	\$31,151
Cascade	\$30,647
Missoula	\$30,608
Stillwater	\$30,582
Fallon	\$30,425
Garfield	\$30,103
Flathead	\$30,008
Montana	\$29,015

Source: U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Earnings by Industry

As seen in Figure 10, Government is still the largest provider of income to the workforce in Montana. In 2005, government earnings represent 22.1% of all earnings in the state. Farm income rose dramatically between 2000 and 2005, increasing 62.1%, the largest increase in all of the industrial sectors. Montana's construction boom is reflected in the earnings by industry data. Construction workers' earnings rose 45% between 2000 and 2005. No industry experienced a decline in earnings. Table 4 provides historical real earnings by industry.

Figure 10: Montana Earnings by Industry: 2001 and 2005



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 4. Real Earnings by Industry in Montana (per worker)

2005 Dollars*					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Farm, wage and salary employment	\$27,642	\$30,766	\$28,690	\$30,029	\$38,361
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	\$24,121	\$26,484	\$25,784	\$26,231	\$26,296
Mining	\$71,222	\$70,931	\$72,095	\$70,319	\$72,663
Utilities	\$71,836	\$78,549	\$83,357	\$80,417	\$81,690
Construction	\$41,381	\$41,643	\$42,323	\$42,028	\$42,679
Manufacturing	\$44,464	\$47,116	\$47,963	\$48,029	\$49,072
Wholesale trade	\$41,977	\$43,472	\$43,559	\$44,949	\$46,049
Retail trade	\$23,749	\$24,861	\$25,346	\$25,593	\$25,359
Transportation and warehousing	\$47,920	\$48,758	\$48,033	\$49,475	\$48,976
Information	\$40,930	\$43,195	\$43,655	\$44,967	\$44,270
Finance and insurance	\$46,065	\$47,806	\$48,912	\$49,191	\$50,514
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$23,453	\$23,921	\$25,084	\$26,263	\$29,093
Professional and technical services	\$44,176	\$44,832	\$45,940	\$46,563	\$47,740
Management of companies and enterprises	\$46,976	\$47,221	\$47,338	\$50,884	\$55,969
Administrative and waste services	\$21,694	\$22,979	\$23,505	\$24,349	\$24,420
Educational services	\$20,521	\$20,626	\$21,007	\$21,148	\$21,423
Health care and social assistance	\$34,167	\$35,217	\$36,099	\$36,672	\$36,721
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$18,510	\$18,695	\$19,070	\$18,546	\$18,247
Accommodation and food services	\$13,827	\$14,177	\$14,319	\$14,325	\$14,249
Other services, except public administration	\$22,155	\$22,482	\$23,033	\$23,450	\$24,277
Government and government enterprises	\$41,799	\$44,259	\$45,338	\$46,412	\$47,429
Average	\$27,524	\$28,142	\$28,461	\$28,690	\$29,139

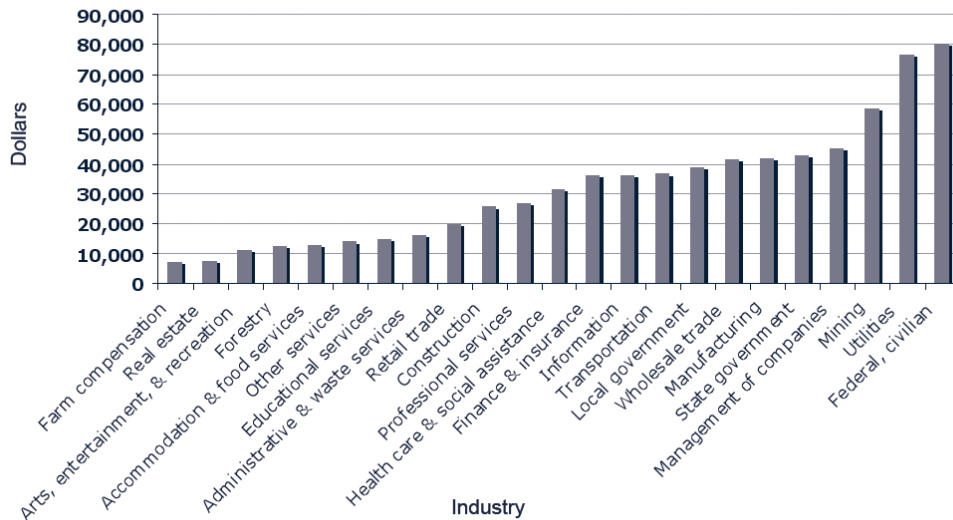
*To remove the effect of inflation, nominal dollars were converted into real 2005 dollars using the CPI-U.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Compensation by Industry

Civilian federal government workers received the most compensation, over \$80,000 as shown in Figure 11, while farmers received less than \$7,000 annually. Real estate brokers received the second smallest compensation; however, this does not include commissions received by the agents for selling property. Within the private sector, utility workers received \$76,374 in 2005 while miners received \$58,469.

Figure 11: Montana Employee Compensation by Industry: 2005

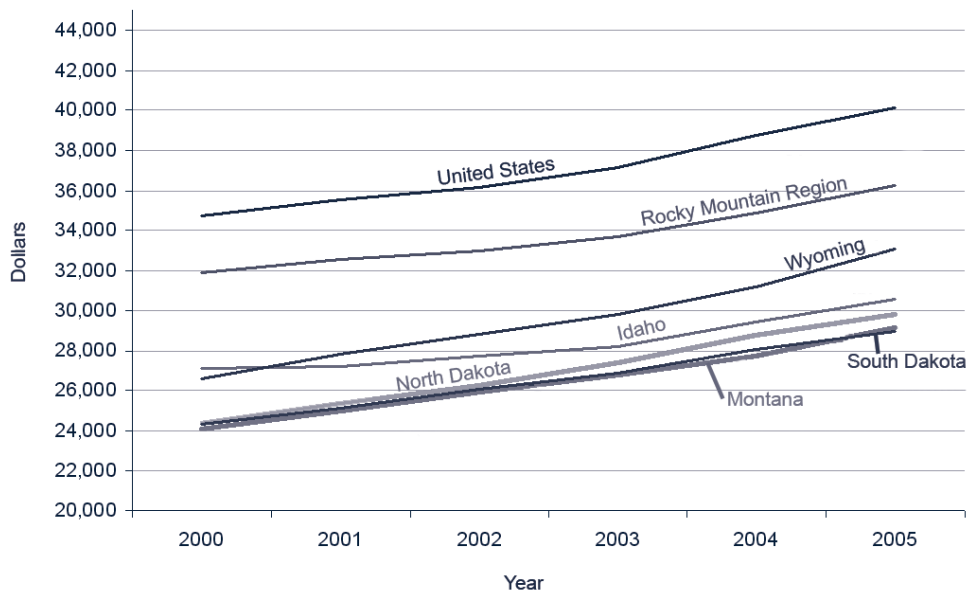


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Average Wage Per Job

Average wage per job is the total wages and salaries paid divided by the number of employees. Montana ranked 51st (including the District of Columbia) in 2000 and 50th in 2005 in average wage per job. Montana's wages grew 21.0% between 2000 and 2005, earning a ranking of 8th in the nation in terms of growth. National wage per job increased 15.6%. See Figure 12 for a comparison between Montana and the Rocky Mountain Region states.

Figure 12: Average Wage Per Job: 2000 to 2005



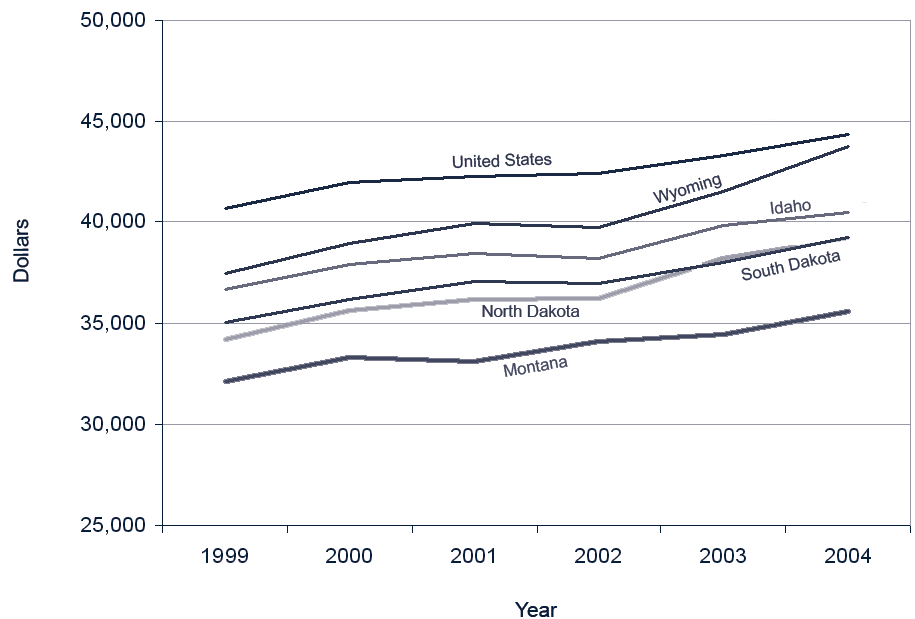
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Median Household Income

The Census Bureau, through the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides data on median household income by state, county and school district. Median household income is the income amount where one-half of the households have incomes above the median and one-half have incomes below the median. Montana's median household income continues to lag behind the nation and her neighbors (see Figure 13).

Fifteen Montana counties had a median household income above the state average of \$35,574 in 2004. Two counties, Jefferson and Stillwater, had median household incomes above the U.S. average of \$44,334. Table A8 in the Appendix lists median household income by county from 1999 to 2004.

Figure 13: Median Household Income: 1999 to 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SAIPE

Median Family Income

Census 2000 provided data on median family income by county and family income distribution by income range. A family is defined as a householder and one or more persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nine counties had median family incomes at or above the Montana average of \$40,487: Flathead, Gallatin, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, Park, Rosebud, Stillwater, and Yellowstone. The counties with the four lowest median family incomes were Blaine, Garfield, Lincoln, and Sheridan. Table A9 in the Appendix lists the Census 2000 amounts for Family Income Distribution, Median Family Income, Median Household Income, and Per Capita Income by county.

Table 5. Income Levels for Montana Homeowners and Renters

Household Income	Homeowners	Percent of Total Homeowners	Renters	Percent of Total Renters	Total Households	Percent of Total Households
Less than \$5,000	6,280	2.5	7,810	7.0	14,090	3.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10,153	4.1	16,180	14.6	26,333	7.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15,939	6.4	15,939	14.4	31,878	8.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17,581	7.1	13,307	12.0	30,888	8.6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	18,654	7.5	11,908	10.7	30,562	8.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	37,108	15.0	18,211	16.4	55,319	15.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	50,227	20.3	14,995	13.5	65,222	18.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	52,877	21.3	8,587	7.7	61,464	17.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20,617	8.3	2,303	2.1	22,920	6.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11,914	4.8	1,215	1.1	13,129	3.7
\$150,000 or More	6,350	2.6	512	0.5	6,862	1.9
TOTAL	247,700	69.1	110,967	30.9	358,667	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Homeowners' and Renters' Household Income

The Census Bureau also provides income levels for homeowner households and renter households. Households are defined as all persons living in a housing unit (not necessarily related). Table 5 on page 14 shows that for income categories of \$34,999 or less, there are a higher percentage of renters than homeowners. For income categories of \$35,000 or more, there are a higher percentage of homeowners than renters. Few renter households fall into the income level of \$150,000 or more.

The detail of income levels for homeowner households (Table A10) and renter households (Table A11) by county are in the Appendix.

Living Wages

A living wage is defined as the amount needed by a family or individual to pay for basic expenses such as housing, food, utilities, transportation, health care and child care. The living wage is then adjusted by the size of the household.

The Northwest Federation of Community Organizations (NWFCO) embarked in 1998 on a major research project to "raise awareness of the lack of living wage jobs" in the Northwest. Annual reports are produced for the four northwest states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. The 2007 report found that jobs paying living wages are scarce in the region. For a single adult in Montana, his/her living wage is \$10.32 per hour or \$21,473 per year. In 2007, 40 percent of job openings pay less than the living wage of \$10.32.

The average household size was 2.47 in 2006, according to the American Community Survey. For a household with one adult and two children, the living wage is \$20.97. For a household with two adults, one working, and two children, the living wage is \$21.36. However, for both of these households, 80% of all jobs pay less than the needed wages.

For more detailed information on living wages in Montana and the Northwest, go to www.nwfc.org for the 2007 Northwest Job Gap Report. Previous reports are also available.

Poverty

Poverty is present when total family income is below a threshold, adjusted using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and based on family size, number of children and age of householder. The source of official poverty estimates are the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). Montana's poverty rate for all ages shrank from 13.8% to 13.5% between 2005 and 2006. Table 6 depicts poverty rates for 2004 through 2006 for Montana, the surrounding states, and the U.S.

Table 6. Poverty Rate of All Ages

State	2004	Rank	2005	Rank	2006	Rank
Idaho	9.9%	13	9.9%	12	9.5%	13
Montana	14.1%	37	13.8%	36	13.5%	37
North Dakota	9.7%	11	11.2%	20	11.4%	28
South Dakota	13.4%	36	11.8%	26	10.7%	24
Wyoming	9.9%	15	10.6%	17	10.0%	16
United States	13%	--	12.6%	--	12.3%	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CPS

In 2004, poverty rates by county differed significantly, with higher poverty rates concentrated in those counties with Indian Reservations. Poverty rates by county from the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program are depicted in Table A12 in the Appendix. A map of the 2004 poverty rate by county is in the Appendix as Figure A4. The total number of individuals in poverty and the number of individuals by selected age from Census 2000 are shown in Table A13 in the Appendix.

Although Montana's overall poverty rate has decreased since 1990, the poverty rate for Montana's families has not. The total number of families under the poverty level has increased 20.7% from the 1990 Census to Census 2000. The detail of family poverty status is shown in Table A14 of the Appendix.⁷

Business Analysis

Size of Businesses

The Small Business Administration classifies small businesses as those with fewer than 500 employees. Only 26 businesses in Montana are not classified as small. Nineteen businesses have 500 to 999 employees and seven have 1,000 or more. Six of the seven businesses with 1,000 or more employees are hospitals and seven of the 19 with 500 to 999 employees are also hospitals.

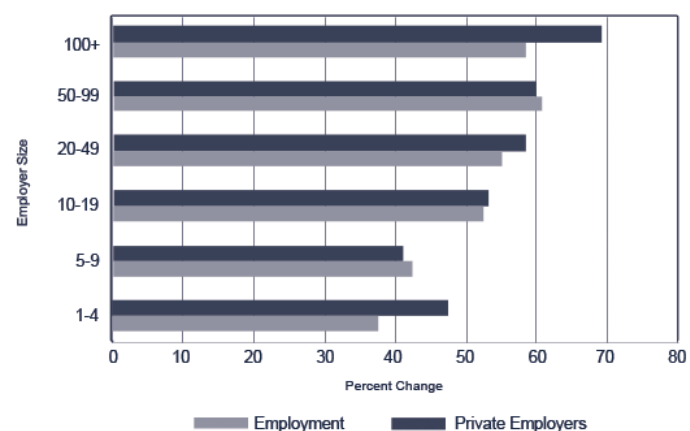
The U.S. Census Bureau collects data on the number of businesses by NAICS and the size of businesses based on the number of employees. The County Business Patterns (CBP) data series covers most of the country's economic activity. However, the series excludes data on self-employed individuals, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production employees, and most government employees.

In 2005, 35,736 businesses were identified in Montana. These businesses could be classified as 'micro' businesses since 79.2% of all businesses with employees have fewer than 10 employees. Slightly more than 80% of all businesses employ less than 20 workers.

Nonemployer businesses have no employees except themselves and are typically sole proprietors. Statistics for nonemployers originate from tax return information of the Internal Revenue Service and are disseminated by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2005, 80,851 Montana residents identified themselves as nonemployers to the IRS. Combining the two groups of businesses provides a more comprehensive view of the types and number of businesses providing goods and services in the state. In total, 116,587 businesses were in operation in 2005 with 69.3% with no employees. Businesses with zero to four employees totaled 102,548 or 88% of all businesses. Figure A5 in the Appendix shows the number of businesses by county by employee size.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis conducted a study of small businesses in their territory which includes Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. In July 2007, the results of the study were published in the *fedgazette* in an article titled "The State of Small Business."⁸ Small business trends in Montana are shown in Figure 14. According to the analysis, Montana experienced one of the strongest and probably most balanced growth rates of employer establishments in any district state from 1990 to 2005. Though growth was stronger among larger businesses, no category saw growth of less than 40 percent over this period. Given strong overall growth in firms, the proportion of different-sized firms in the state remained almost unchanged.

Figure 14: Percent Change in Montana Private Employers and Employment by Employer Size: 1990 to 2005



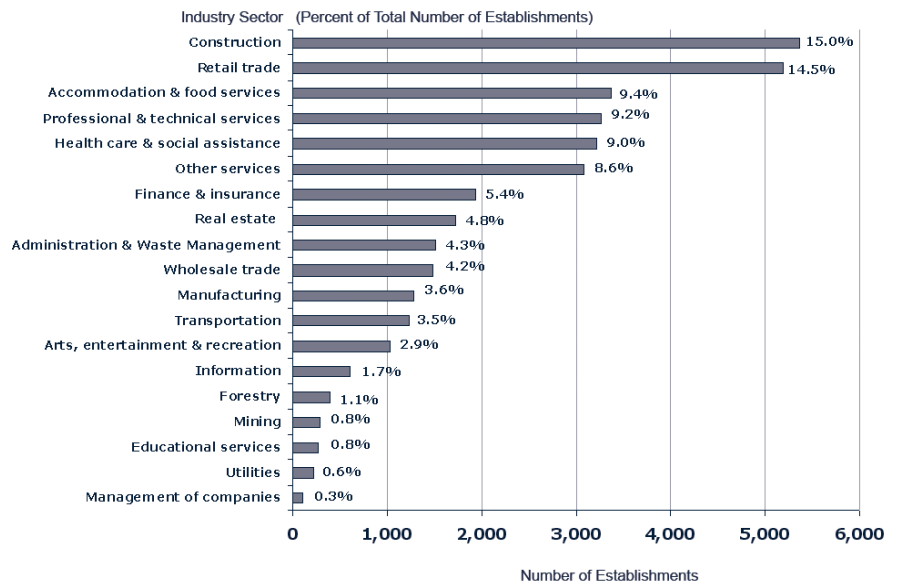
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

⁷ The SAIPE program does not include all the age breakdowns as Census 2000.

⁸ The study can be found at <http://www.minneapolisfed.org/pubs/fedgaz/07-07/cover.cfm>

Together Construction and Retail business establishments represented 29.5% of all businesses in the state in 2005 (see Figure 15). Construction companies tend to be very small. Of the 5,367 Construction businesses, 75.4% employ 1 to 4 workers. The largest category of nonemployers is Construction with 13,492 sole proprietors. On the other hand, Retail businesses employ more workers. Less than half of the Retail businesses employ 1 to 4 workers. Statewide, 60.7% of Montana businesses employ 1 to 4 workers.

Figure 15: 2005 Business Establishments: 2005



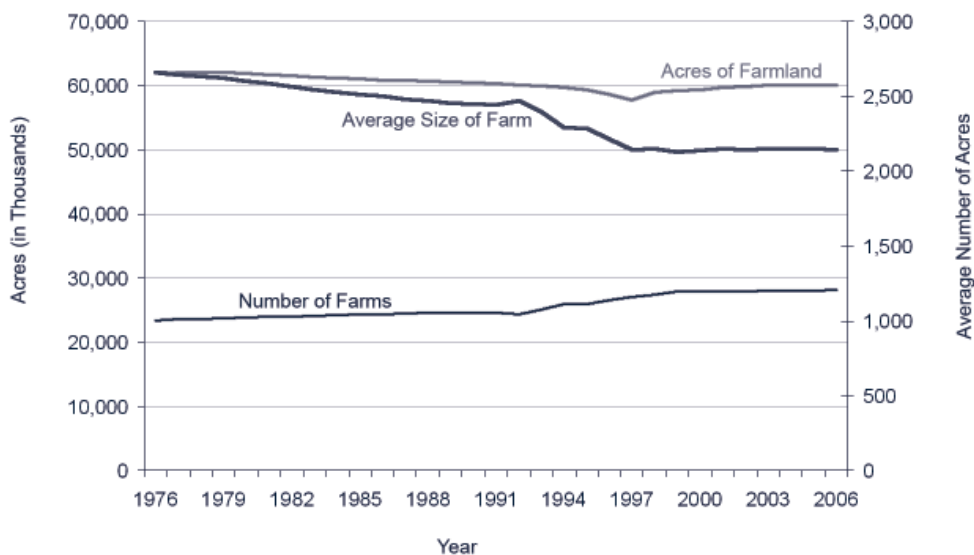
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns

Industry Analysis

Agriculture

Montana's Agricultural Sector is steeped in tradition and is part of the rural fabric of the state. Farming has withstood the changing economy, and in some cases, adapted quite well. For example, in 2002, Montana farmers ranked 9th in the country in Internet usage.⁹ In 1980, there were 23,800 farms covering 61,900,000 acres. The average size of a farm was 2,601 acres. By 2006, 1.8 million acres of farmland were converted to other use. However, an additional 4,300 farms were started, albeit at an average size of 2,139 acres. Figure 16 shows the trend in the number of farms, their average size and total farmland in Montana. With over 60 million acres in farmland, Montana has the second largest farm acreage in the nation.

Figure 16: Montana Farms, Farmland and Farm Size: 1976 to 2006



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

⁹ Census of Agriculture, 2002.

Cattle and wheat are Montana's two largest commodities in terms of cash receipts. Their prices are very volatile which causes the amount of receipts to vary greatly. Figure 17 shows the prices received by ranchers and farmers for their cattle and wheat. Wheat farmers received their highest prices in 1995 and 1996, as indicated in the high points of the graph. Beef cattle prices peaked in late 2005.

Figure 17: Select Agricultural Commodity Prices in Montana: 1982 to 2005



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Measuring the farm economy is complicated since there is no 'gross domestic product' for farming. Other indicators can include cash receipts, number of farms, farm employment and exports. Montana's farmers are very productive. The Big Sky state is the number one grower of Austrian Winter Peas, supplying 42.5% of U.S. production (see Table 7).

Table 7. U.S. Ranking of Montana Grown Commodities and Percent of U.S. Production

Commodity	Rank	Percent U.S.
Austrian Winter Peas	1	42.5
Lentils	2	24.8
Dry Edible Peas	2	15.6
Flaxseed	2	2.7
Safflower	2	14.5
All Wheat	3	8.4
Barley	3	17.2
Canola	3	0.8
Honey	5	6.7
Sugar Beets	6	3.9
All Sheep and Lambs	7	5.7
Beef Cows	7	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 8. Commodity by County

Commodity	County	Percent MT
Austrian Winter Peas	Glacier	44.5
Lentils	Sheridan	62.2
Dry Edible Peas	Daniels	23.5
Flaxseed	Sheridan	26.9
Safflower	Richland	24.2
All Wheat		
Duram	Sheridan	49.8
Winter	Choteau	26.2
Spring	Toole	7.7
Barley	Pondera	16.5
Canola	Toole	23.9
Honey	N/A	N/A
Sugar Beets	Richland	29.5
All Sheep and Lambs	Carter	13.3
Beef Cows	Beaverhead	5.6

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Certain counties in the state specialize in the production of a specific commodity. For example, 62.2% of all Lentils are grown in Sheridan County while 44.5% of all Austrian Winter Peas are grown in Glacier County. Table 8 lists the commodities and the county that produces the largest share. See the Appendix, Figure A6 for a map of where various agricultural products are grown in the state.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the United State Department of Agriculture collects data from farmers, ranchers and government entities to produce the *Montana Agricultural Statistics Bulletin*.¹⁰ Within the bulletin, comparisons are made between agriculture and some of Montana's industries, such as mining, travel and wood products. Table 9 provides receipts data between 1999 and 2005 for selected industries.

Table 9. Receipts for Selected Montana Industries

Montana Industry Comparison to Agriculture							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Industry	(millions of dollars)						
Agriculture ^a	\$2,461.9	\$2,327.2	\$2,329.6	\$2,223.1	\$2,610.0	\$2,798.9	\$3,112.9
Mining ^b	\$620.3	\$689.9	\$681.1	\$619.0	\$670.9	\$881.5	\$1,075.1
Oil & Gas ^b	\$350.9	\$629.2	\$615.8	\$572.8	\$866.0	\$1,268.2	\$2,375.9
Travel ^c	\$1,521.6	\$1,746.0	\$1,762.0	\$1,804.0	\$1,874.0	\$1,958.0	\$2,081.0
Wood & Paper Products ^d	\$1,310.0	\$1,070.0	\$950.0	\$940.0	\$973.0	\$1,215.0	\$1,170.0

^a Agriculture figures are the final agricultural sector output plus net government transactions

^b Mining and Oil and Gas figures are based on gross value from the Montana Department of Revenue

^c Travel figures are non-resident expenditures from the Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research, University of Montana

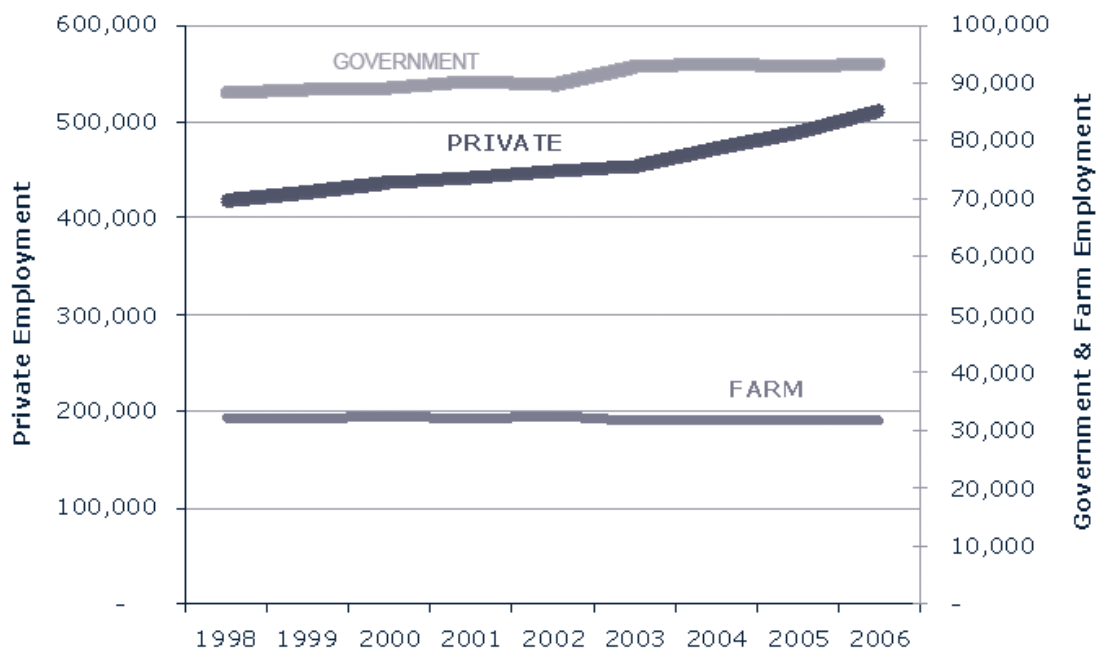
^d Wood and Paper product figures are from the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana.

Source: Montana Agricultural Statistics Bulletin

As Table 9 demonstrates, the largest industry in Montana in terms of receipts was Agriculture in 2005. The Oil and Gas industry rose from fifth place in 1999 to second in 2005 with a phenomenal growth rate of 577.1%. For additional information on these industries see the following sections.

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis compiles data on employment. Government employment combines workers from federal, tribal, state and local entities, while private employment includes 18 of the 20 NAICS industrial sectors. Figure 18 shows that farm employment is declining, while private sector employment continues to rise, and government employment has remained relatively stagnant.

Figure 18: Employment by Farm, Private Sector and Government: 1998 to 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

¹⁰ For detailed information on Agriculture in Montana, go to http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Montana/Publications/cntytoct.htm.

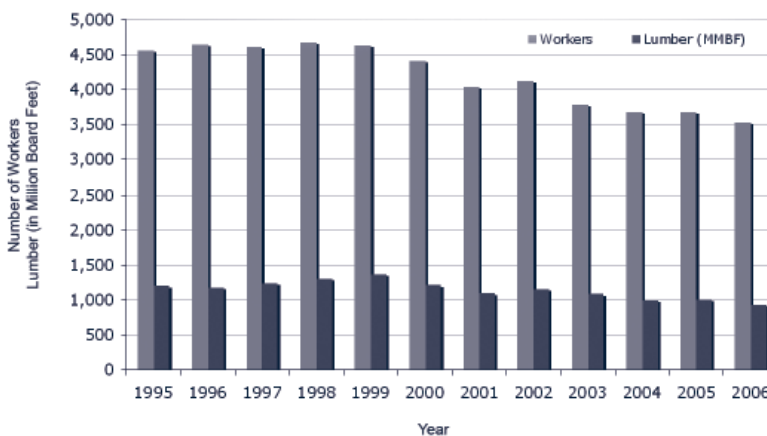
Wood Products

With forests covering 24% of Montana,¹¹ “harvesting” the forest is a natural activity. The Wood Products Industry encompasses segments across at least two NAICS categories: logging, which is a sub-sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and sawmill and lumber manufacturing companies which are classified in the Manufacturing Sector.

With timber harvests declining, employment in the Wood Products Industry has also decreased (see Figure 19). According to a study by Charles E. Keegan, Director of Forest Industry Research of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER)¹² located at the University of Montana:

A substantial decline in the volume of timber harvested began in 1990 and has continued through 2004 to an estimated harvest of slightly more than 700 million board feet (163 million cubic feet). The reduction can be attributed primarily to a 70 percent decline in timber harvested from national forests in Montana. A number of factors caused the declines in national forest timber harvests, including: appeals and litigation of timber sales, threatened and endangered species protection, cumulative effects of past harvesting, and reductions in U.S. Forest Service budgets.

Figure 19: Workers and Lumber Production in Montana’s Wood Products Industry: 1995 to 2006



Source: The University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research

Tourism

The Tourism Industry is driven by the expenditures of nonresident visitors. Visitors spend their money on such tourist items as motels, green fees, ski passes, meals, park entrance fees, and sightseeing tours. These expenditures are captured in the Accommodations and Food Services industrial category, Arts, Recreation, and Entertainment Sector, and Transportation. Visitors also buy souvenirs (Retail), buy gasoline (Retail), have their auto repaired (Other Services), and fish in Montana’s many lakes and streams (Agriculture).

Table 10 lists the nonresident visitor expenditures for Montana in 2006.

Table 10. Nonresident Visitor Expenditures: 2006

Expenditure Category	Amount (millions)
Gasoline	\$817.7
Restaurant	\$619.8
Retail	\$458.7
Hotel	\$272.5
Groceries, Snacks	\$246.2
Auto Rental and Repairs	\$137.1
Outfitter, Guide	\$125.7
Transportation Fares	\$58.7
Licenses, Entrance Fees	\$59.4
Misc. Services	\$42.0
Campground, RV	\$47.2
Gambling	\$29.1
TOTAL	\$2,914.1

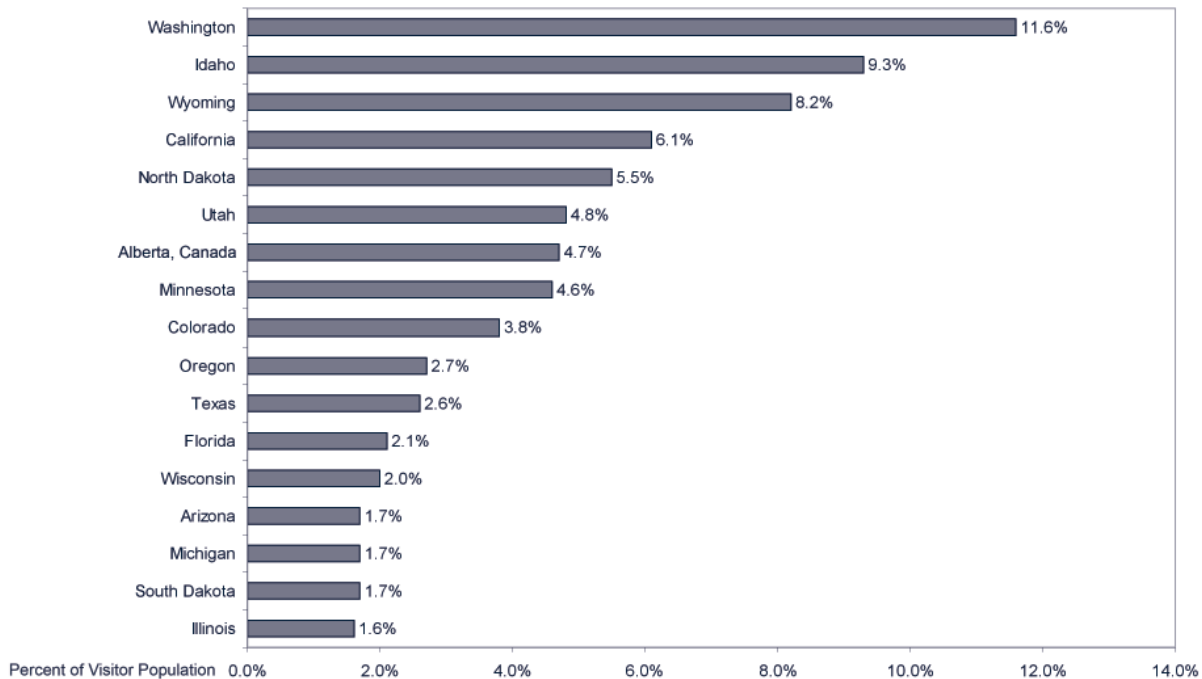
Source: University of Montana, Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research

¹¹ See Figure A7 in the Appendix for a map of the national forests in Montana.

¹² Detailed information can be found at <http://www.bber.umt.edu/>.

More than 10 million nonresident visitors came to Big Sky Country in 2005.¹³ In 2006, 10.4 million nonresident visitors experienced the state's grandeur, spending nearly \$3 billion in spite of soaring gas prices. The majority of visitors to Montana are from those states with high net migration rates (see Migration Section, *Volume II Demographics*). The seventh largest group of visitors hail from our neighbor to the north, Alberta, Canada (see Figure 20).

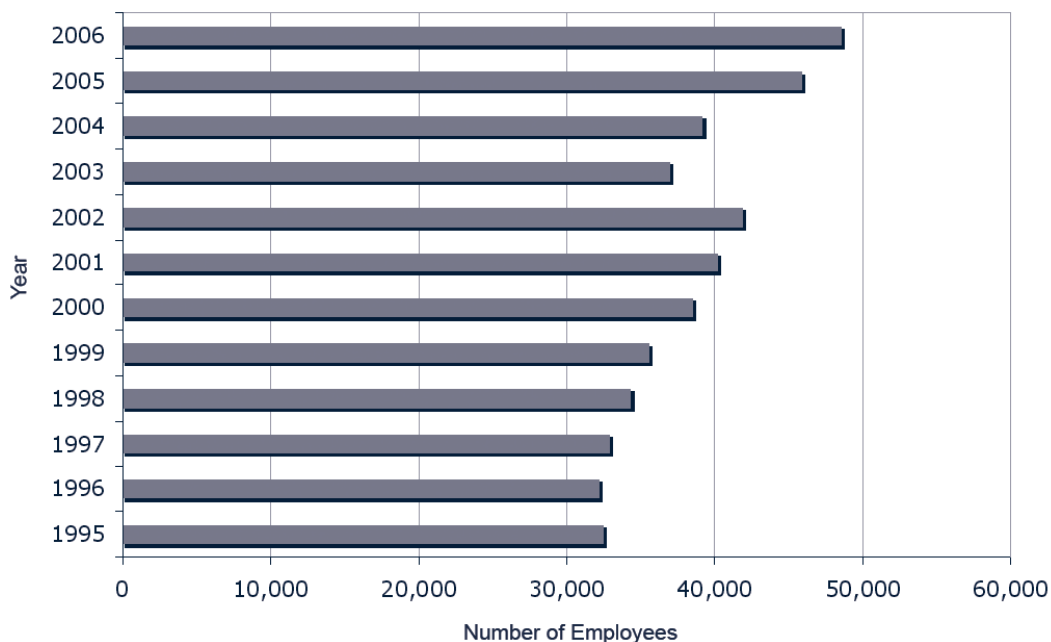
Figure 20: Visitor Population by State/Province of Residence: 2006



Source: University of Montana, Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research

Expenditures by nonresident visitors generated employment for Montanans working in the Tourism Industry. Nearly 50,000 Montana workers depended on tourism for their employment (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: Travel Generated Employment in Montana: 1995 to 2006



Source: University of Montana, Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research

¹³ For more detailed information about Montana's Tourism Industry, visit: <http://travelmontana.mt.gov/research/estimates.asp>.

Energy

As gasoline prices soar, Montana's oil and gas reserves are being tapped at faster and faster rates. With the 10th largest crude oil reserves, Montana became the 12th largest daily producer of crude oil in 2005.

With more than half of all electricity produced by coal-fired power plants, Montana's coal reserves, the largest in the nation, are being eyed for use as a cleaner resource with coal gasification and synfuel facilities. Montana also has an abundance of wind, a renewable resource. Montana's rank in the United States in various energy resources is shown in Table 11. A map of Montana's energy resources can be found in the Appendix, Figure A8.

The Energy Industry is composed of the activities of exploration, extraction, support services, transportation, and refining of the raw materials into usable commodities such as gasoline. In Montana, over 12,000 employees work in the Energy Industry (see Table 12).

The Treasure State's energy resources are spread throughout northern and eastern Montana. Big Horn County produces 65% of all Montana coal. Over 58% of all oil is extracted in Richland County while Fallon County accounts for 22% of all oil. Fallon County produces the largest amount of natural gas at 22% while Phillips County is second at 16%. The four generating units in Colstrip, located in Rosebud County, provide 44% of all electricity in Montana. With three of the four major refineries located in Yellowstone County, 95% of refining capacity resides in that county.

The state's energy resources also provide revenue to the state and county coffers. Nearly \$36 million of coal severance tax and over \$210 million of oil and gas production taxes were collected in 2006. About half of these taxes are retained by the state and half goes back to the originating county (see Table 13).

Table 11: Montana's Energy Resources Rank in the United States

Resource	Activity	Rank in U.S.
Coal	Reserves	1
Coal	Production	6
Oil	Wells Drilled	8
Oil	Reserves	10
Oil	Daily Production	12
Natural Gas	Wells Drilled	8
Natural Gas	Reserves	20
Wind	Energy Capacity	5
Wind	Installed Capacity	13

Source: Montana Coal Council; U.S. Department of Energy; Independent Petroleum Association of America; American Wind Energy Association; Montana Petroleum Association; Montana Board of Oil and Gas

Table 12: Employment in the Energy Industry: 2006

NAICS	Description	Employment
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	7,646
2121	Coal Mining	833
2131	Support Activities	2,040
324	Petroleum Refining	1,031
4247	Petroleum Wholesalers	679
486	Pipeline Transportation	323
	Total Employment	12,552

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 13: Energy Resources by Main County

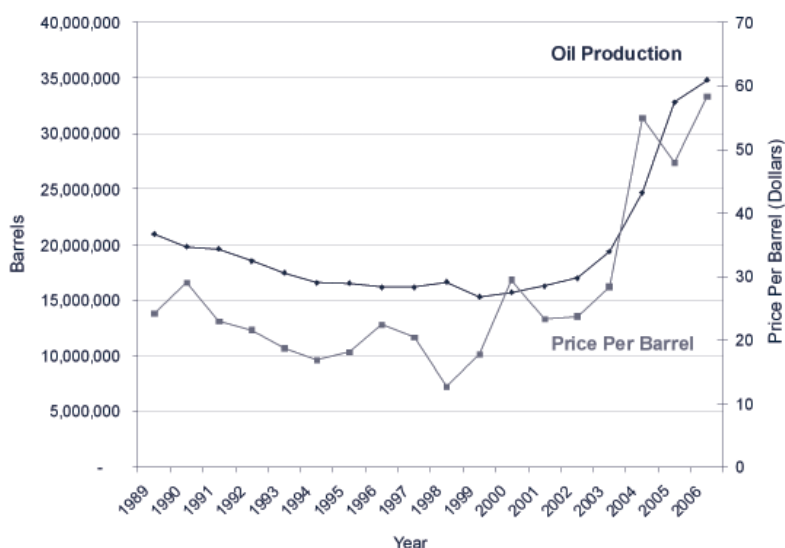
Resource	County	Percent of Total
Coal	Big Horn	65%
Coal	Rosebud	33%
Oil	Richland	58%
Oil	Fallon	22%
Natural Gas	Fallon	22%
Natural Gas	Phillips	16%
Natural Gas	Richland	13%
Natural Gas	Hill	12%
Natural Gas	Blaine	12%
Refining capacity	Yellowstone	95%
Refining capacity	Cascade	5%
Electric Power Generation	Rosebud	44%
Resource	County	Dollars
Oil & Gas Taxes	Richland	\$28.3 mil
Oil & Gas Taxes	Fallon	\$19.3 mil
Oil & Gas Taxes	Phillips	\$5.3 mil

Source: Montana Coal Council; U.S. Department of Energy; Independent Petroleum Association of America; Montana Petroleum Association; Montana Board of Oil and Gas; Montana Department of Revenue

Production totals for oil and gas by county are presented in Table A15 in the Appendix. Oil and gas production tax receipts by county are presented in Table A16 in the Appendix

Oil prices exceeded \$90 per barrel in 2007 with no apparent ceiling in sight. As gasoline prices hover around \$3.00 per gallon, oil and gas production taxes continue to rise. Nearly 40 million barrels of oil were produced in Montana in 2005. In 2006, production increased 10%. See Figure 22 for oil production and price per barrel between 1989 and 2006.

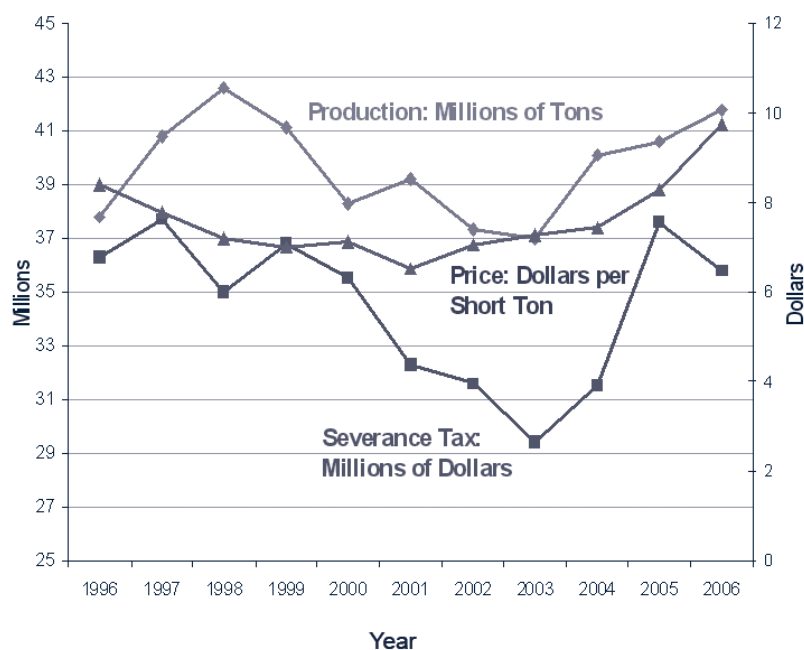
Figure 22: Oil Production in Montana: 1989 to 2006



Source: U.S. Department of Energy; Montana Department of Natural Resource and Conservation

Over the last few years, coal production has risen when prices increased. In the late 1990s, even though prices were declining, production reached an all time high of nearly 43 million tons. Coal severance tax collections have been volatile due more to the change in the tax itself than amount of coal mined. Figure 23 depicts production of coal, price per ton and severance tax collected for 1996 to 2006.¹⁴

Figure 23: Coal Production in Montana: 1996 to 2006



Source: Montana Coal Board and the U.S. Department of Energy

¹⁴ Montana Department of Commerce, Montana Coal Board, <http://comdev.mt.gov/Includes/COAL/CoalMines.pdf> and Annual Coal Reports, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-7A

Exports

Montana's commodity exports increased 24.5% to reach a record high of \$1.297 billion in 2006. Bulk shipments of wheat led all commodity exports with \$410 million in sales, an increase of nearly \$80 million over 2005.

Among manufactured products, many commodity groupings had record setting exports. Shipments of inorganic chemicals nearly doubled in 2006, displacing industrial machinery as the state's top manufactured export, exceeding \$192.5 million for the year. Vehicles, parts, and accessory items exports jumped 154% to reach \$55.5 million in 2006. Mineral fuel exports doubled to \$43.7 million while shipments of organic chemicals quadrupled to top \$24 million. Pharmaceutical product shipments and aircraft exports experienced a greater than threefold increase to exceed \$15.4 million and \$12.1 million, respectively.

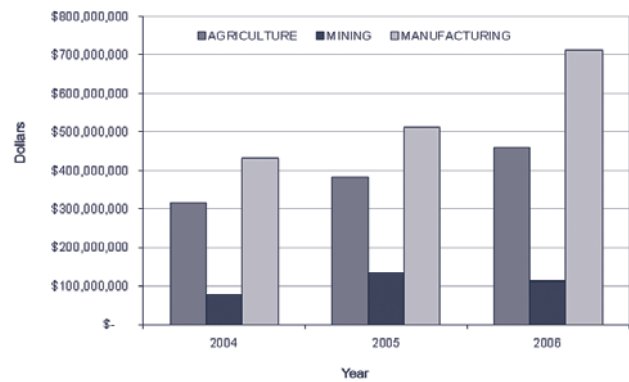
Other commodities experienced strong increases in export shipments. Industrial machinery exports rose by 15% for the year to top \$185.9 million. Foreign shipments of electrical machinery rose to \$11.6 million, an increase of nearly 58% over 2005. Exports of dried legumes also increased 58% to top \$8.6 million in 2006. Finally, paperboard exports increased 12.7% to reach \$39.6 million for 2006. Several commodity groups posted sales declines for 2006. Exports of ores, slag and ash declined by 35.6% to total \$73.3 million. Foreign shipments of platinum declined 12% to total \$8.7 million. Origin-specific cereal shipments fell by 26% to \$32 million, while wood and wood products shipments showed virtually no movement at \$32.6 million, falling a mere 0.6%.

In the Agricultural Sector, export sales of live animals nearly doubled to \$2.9 million, while dried pasta exports dropped to \$9.8 million, a decline of 16% from 2005. Figure 24 shows Montana's exports by major industry and Table A17 in the Appendix provides exports by subsectors.

Excluding exports of Montana-origin wheat made in bulk from west coast grain handling facilities, Montana's top export market for 2006 continued to be Canada with export sales of \$433.5 million, an increase of 16.5% over 2005. Japan remained the state's second largest export market with \$85 million in export sales, an increase of 58%, largely on increased shipments of silicon to the country. Germany remained as the state's third largest export market consuming nearly \$54.9 million of Montana exports. Sales to Mexico increased by 10.6%, but for the year the country remained as the state's fourth largest export destinations with \$42 million in shipments. Rounding out the state's top five foreign markets, exports to Taiwan rose by 13% to \$36.7 million.

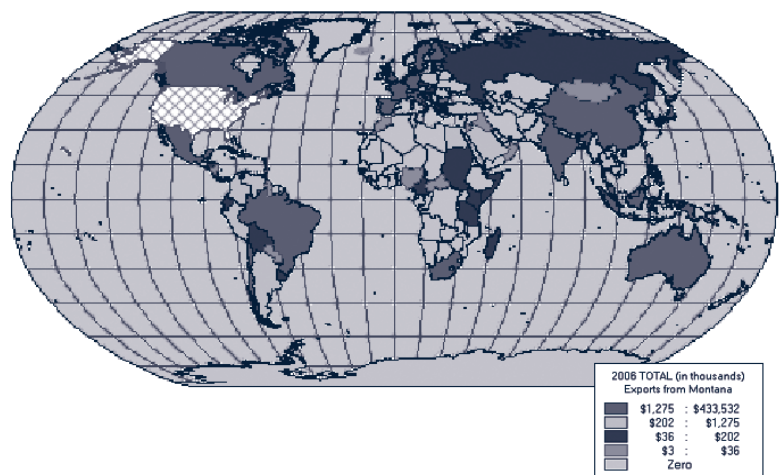
For 2006, shipments to Singapore increased fourfold, largely on the strength of increased sales of industrial machinery, metal oxides, and silicon to that country, to make Singapore the state's sixth largest export market. Exports to China and the Republic of Korea grew in 2006 as well, with China reaching \$31.9 million and Korea attaining \$31.8 million. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands ranked as the ninth and tenth largest export markets for the state with export shipments totaling \$24.4 million and \$20.5 million, respectively (see Figure 25).

Figure 24: Montana's Major Exports by Industry: 2004 to 2006



Source: WISERTrade

Figure 25: Montana's Exports by Country: 2006

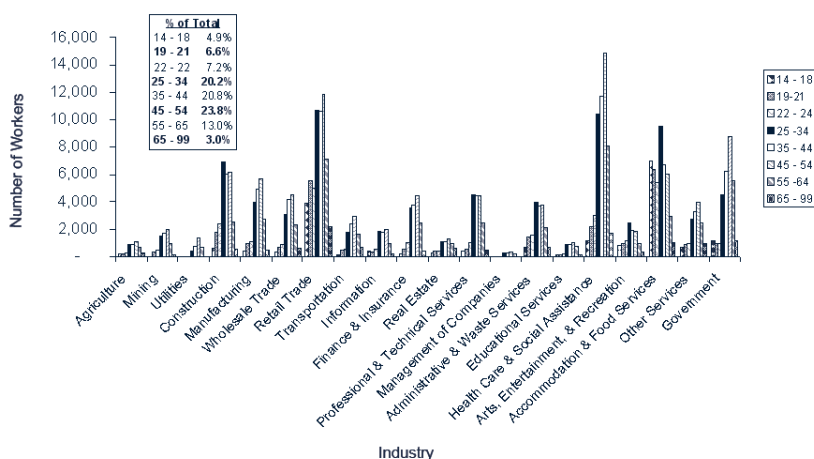


Source: International Trade Administration

Workforce

As examined in *Volume II Demographics*, Montana's population is getting older. It follows that the workers are also aging. In 2006, 23.8% of all employees were between the ages of 45 and 54. The second largest age group was the 35 to 44 age cohort. Figure 26 depicts the age ranges of workers by industry in 2006 and the percent of the total Montana workforce.

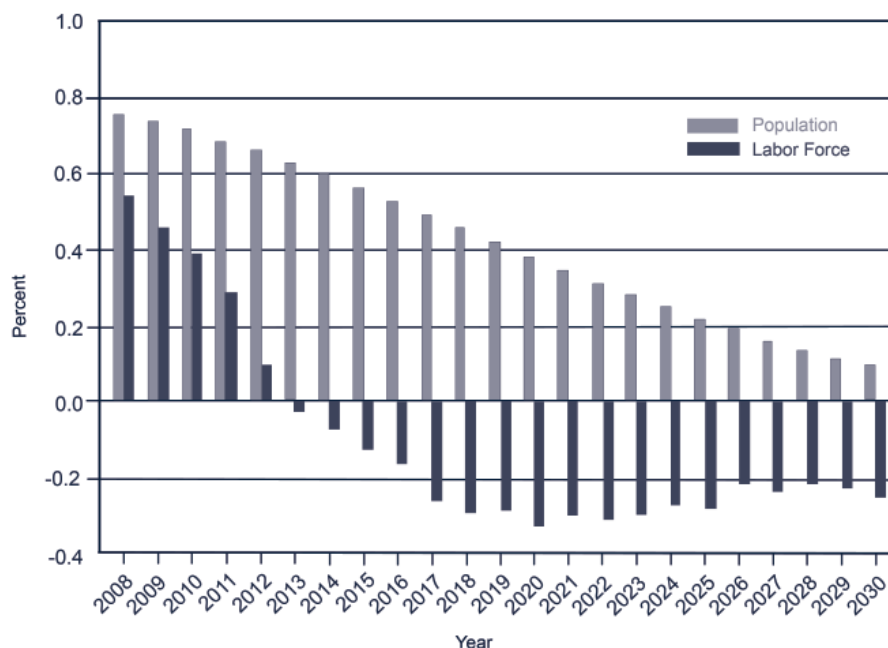
Figure 26: Number of Montana Worker's by Age Group by Industry: Quarter 3, 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau

In the *2007 Labor Day Report*¹⁵ produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana's population projections were compared to a projected labor force with the current participation rate. According to the analysis, the state's labor force will begin to contract in 2013, resulting in fewer workers producing goods and services to an expanding older population (see Figure 27). Some potential impacts of this labor shortage of workers include increasing wages and firms substituting labor with capital. These could prove to be an obstacle to new businesses locating in the state.

Figure 27: Montana Projected Change in Population and Labor Force: 2007 to 2030

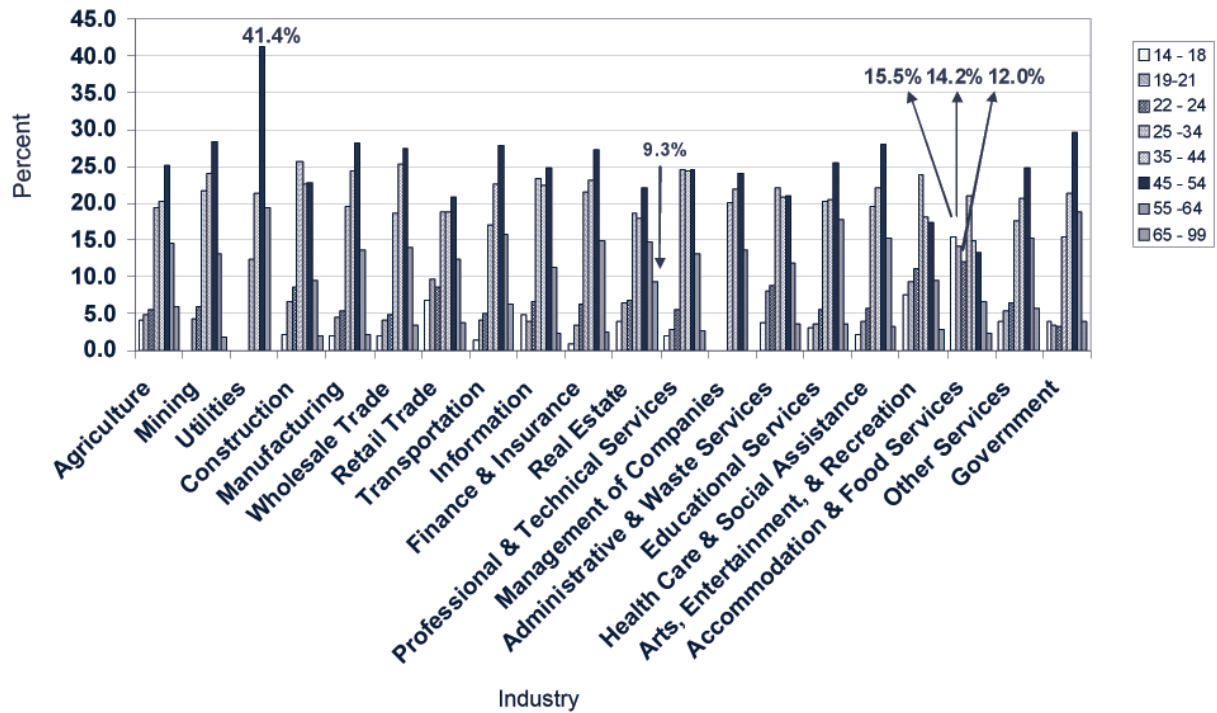


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau

¹⁵ For more detailed information on Montana's labor force, see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's 2007 Labor Day Report at http://www.ourfactyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/2042_2007_MT_Labor_Day_Report.pdf.

The industry with the oldest workers is Utilities, which includes electric power generation. Over 60% of these employees are between the ages of 45 and 64 (see Figure 28). The industry with the youngest workers is Accommodations and Food Services, which includes restaurants that employ high school and college age workers. Over 40% of these employees are aged 14 to 24. Real Estate employs the largest percentage of workers over the age of 64, 9.3%.

Figure 28: Percent of Age Group by Industry in Montana: 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau

Industry Matrix

What is Montana's most important industry? What is its largest? Various measures examined in this Volume can be used to describe an industry's importance to Montana's economy. In addition, an industry can be the largest employer, have the most businesses, or pay the highest wages. Table 14 provides a matrix of industries and measurements.

Table 14: Industry Matrix and Measurements

	Rank #1		Rank #2		Rank #3	
Measure	Industry	Value	Industry	Value	Industry	Value
Percent GDP	Government	15.20%	Real estate	12.10%	Retail	8.50%
Employment	Government	79,907	Retail	56,160	Health Care	53,308
Establishments	Farms	28,100	Construction	18,859	Retail	13,608
Wages	Federal Civilian	\$80,151	Utility	\$76,374	Mining	\$58,469
Receipts	Agriculture	\$3.1 bil	Oil & Gas	\$2.4 bil	Tourism	\$2.1 bil
Exports	Manufacturing	\$710 mil	Agriculture	\$459 mil	Mining	\$113 mil

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Department of Agriculture; WISERTrade

Four industries appear in more than one category. Government ranks first in two categories, percent of GDP and largest employer. Federal government civilian workers also receive the highest compensation at \$80,151. Agriculture ranks first in number of business establishments with 28,100 farms, first in receipts and second in exports. Retail Trade ranks second in employment, third in percent of GDP and third in number of establishments. The Mining Industry, ranked in more than one category, has the third largest wages and the third largest exports.

Even though some industries are not among the largest or most important, they are experiencing large changes in such measures as employment, percent of GDP and number of establishments (see Table 15).

Table 15: Largest Changes in Performance

	Rank #1		Rank #2		Rank #3	
Measure	Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent
Percent GDP (2000 - 2006)	Information	41.0	Agriculture	31.6	Professional Services	17.0
Employment (2000 - 2006)	Mining	55.6	Construction	49.2	Arts, Entertain. & Rec.	40.7
Earnings (2000 - 2005)	Farm	62.1	Mining	53.3	Construction	45.0
Establishments (2000 - 2005)	Construction	37.9	Real Estate	35.2	Professional Services	26.3
Exports	Oil & Gas	7,661.0	Fish	4,487.0	Transportation Equip.	623.0
Receipts	Oil & Gas	277.6	Mining	55.8	Agriculture	33.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Department of Agriculture; WISERTrade

The Energy and Construction industries rapid growth are clearly reflected in the measurements in Table 15. Two industries experiencing growth that may signify Montana's shift from a natural resource based economy to a knowledge-based economy are Information and Professional Services. The Information Industrial Sector ranked first in percentage change in GDP between 2000 and 2006 at 41%. Professional Services was third in the same measurement and third in the growth in the number of establishments.

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A4	Poverty in Montana by County
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A15	Oil and Gas Production in Montana
A16	Combined Oil and Gas Production Tax by County
A17	Montana Export by NAICS

Figure A1: Montana's Mining Resources

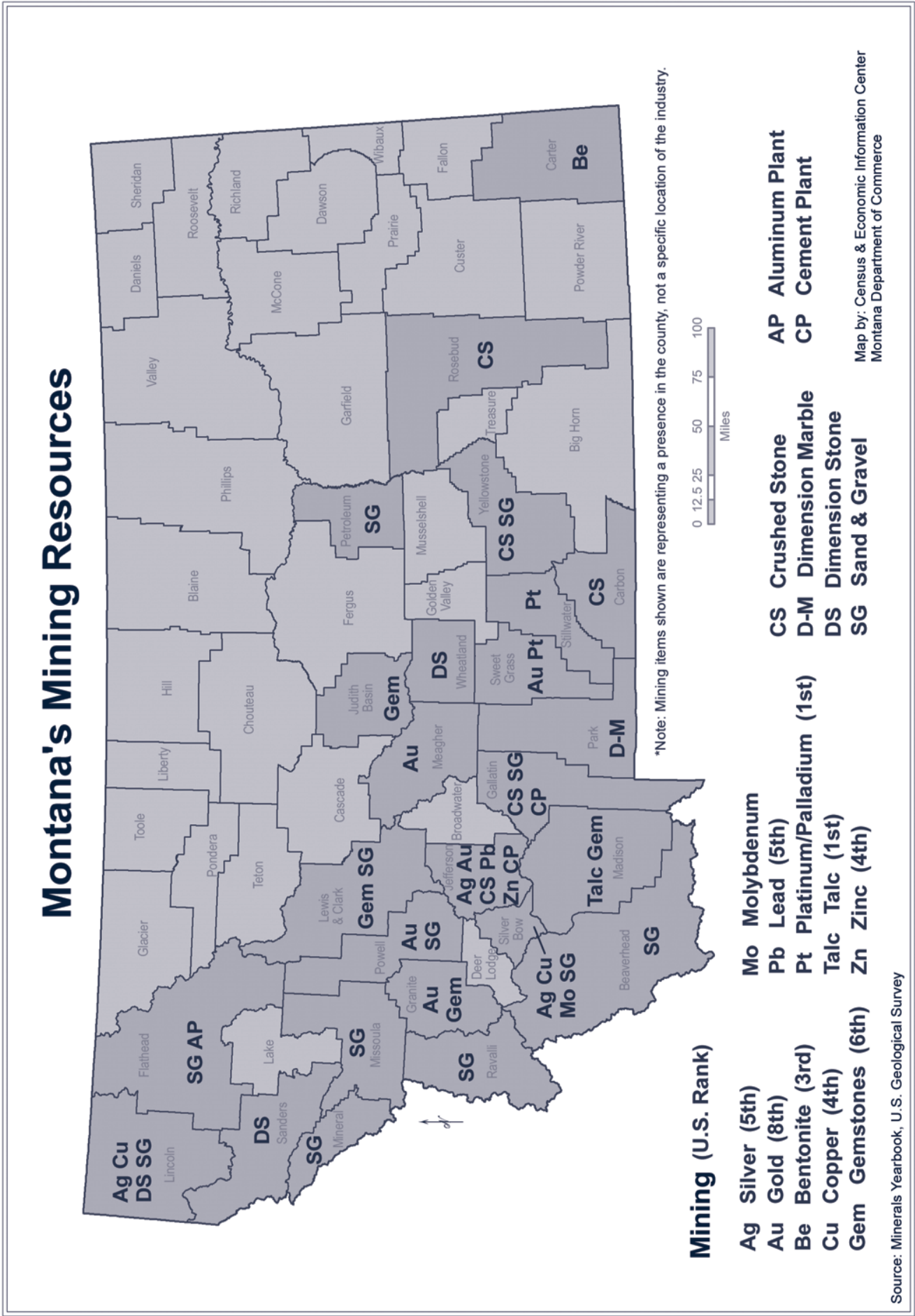


Figure A2: Montana Unemployment by County

Montana Unemployment - 2006 Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed

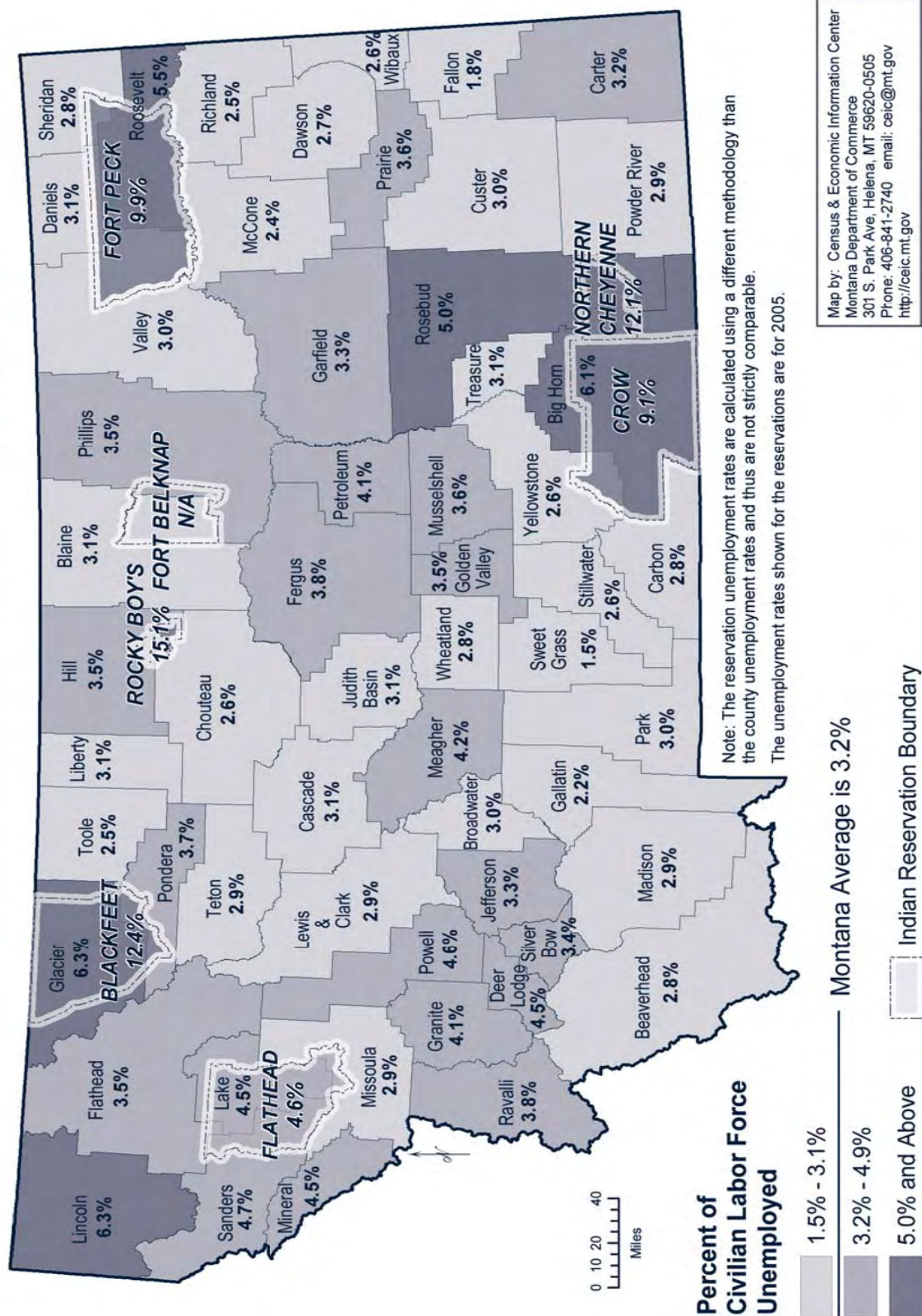


Figure A3: Montana Per Capita Personal Income by County

Montana Per Capita Personal Income* by County - 2005

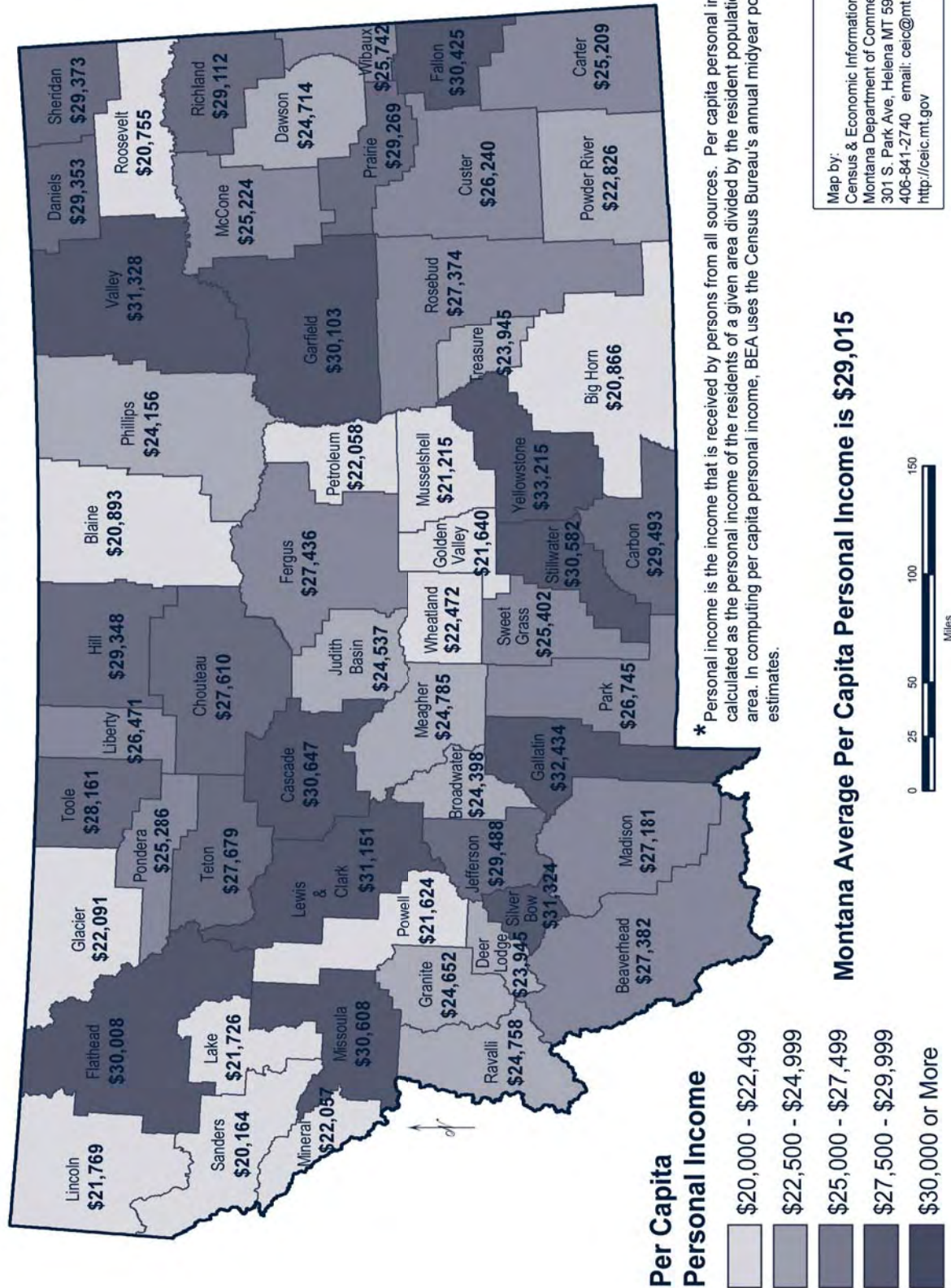
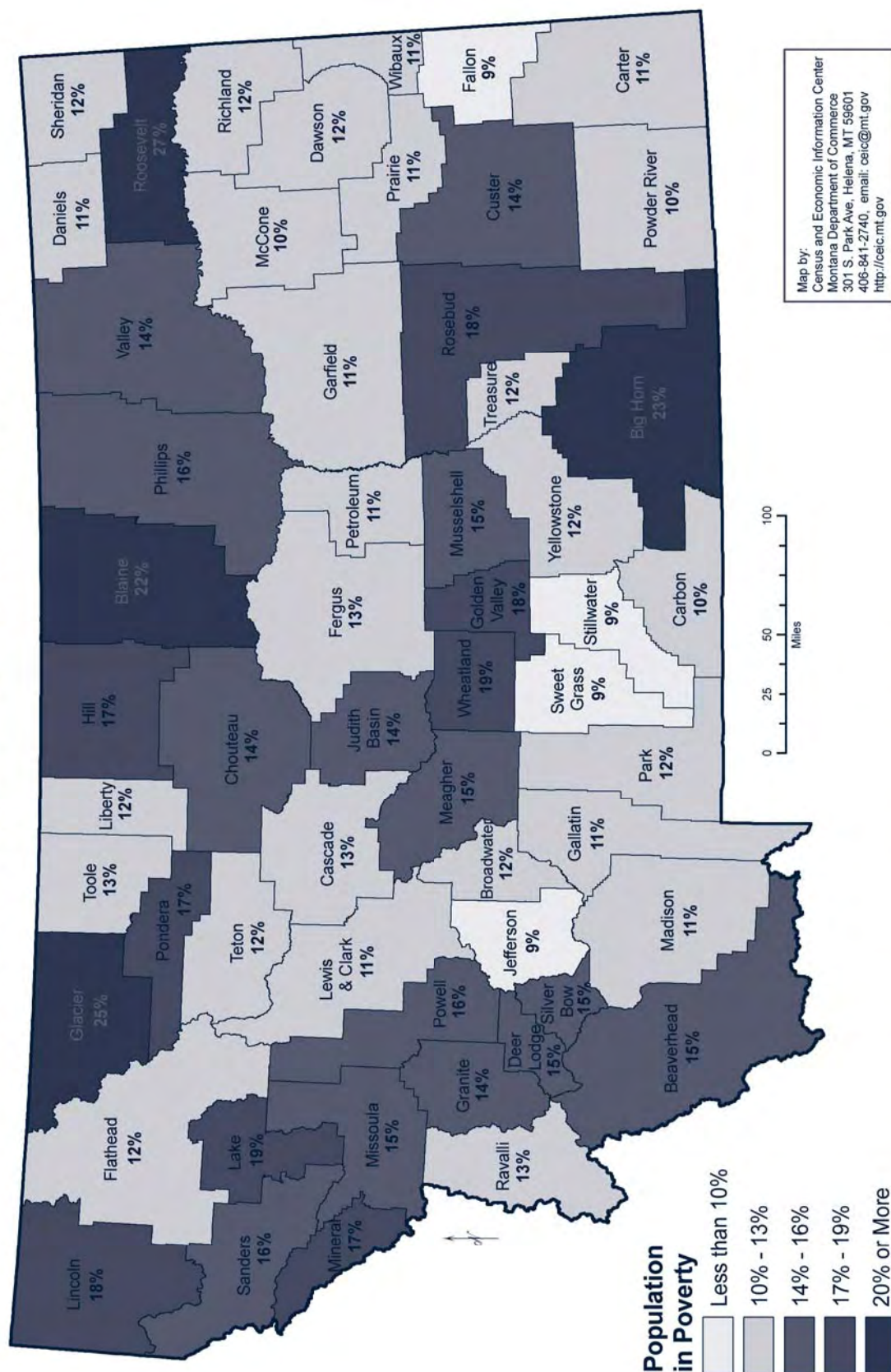


Figure A4: Poverty in Montana by County

Poverty in Montana - 2004 Percent of People Living in Poverty by County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income Estimates, 2004 State-Level Estimation Details, Release Date: December 2006

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Figure A5: Montana: Numbers of Private Business Establishments* by County

Montana: Number of Private Business Establishments*, 2005

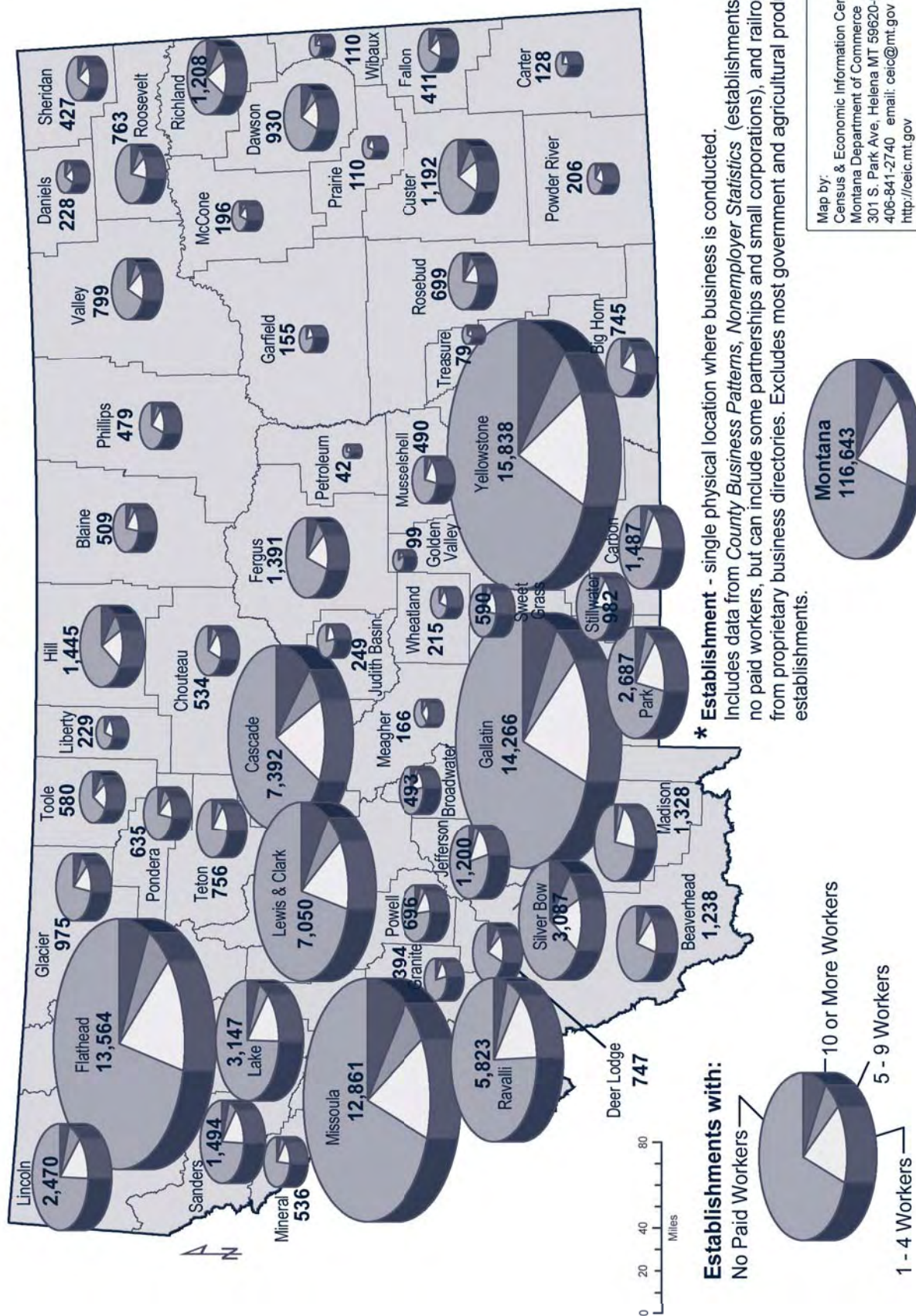


Figure A6: Montana's Agricultural Resources

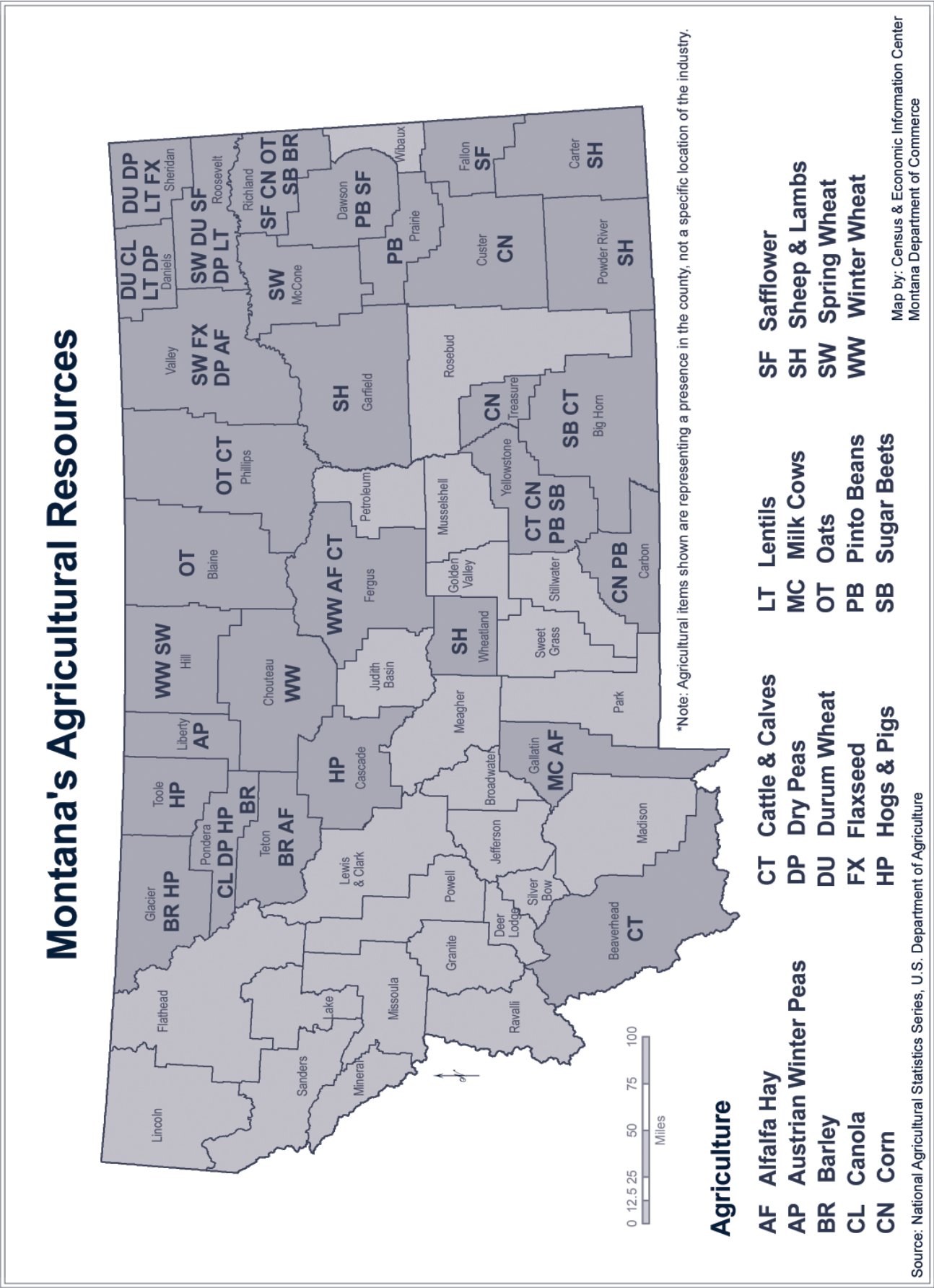
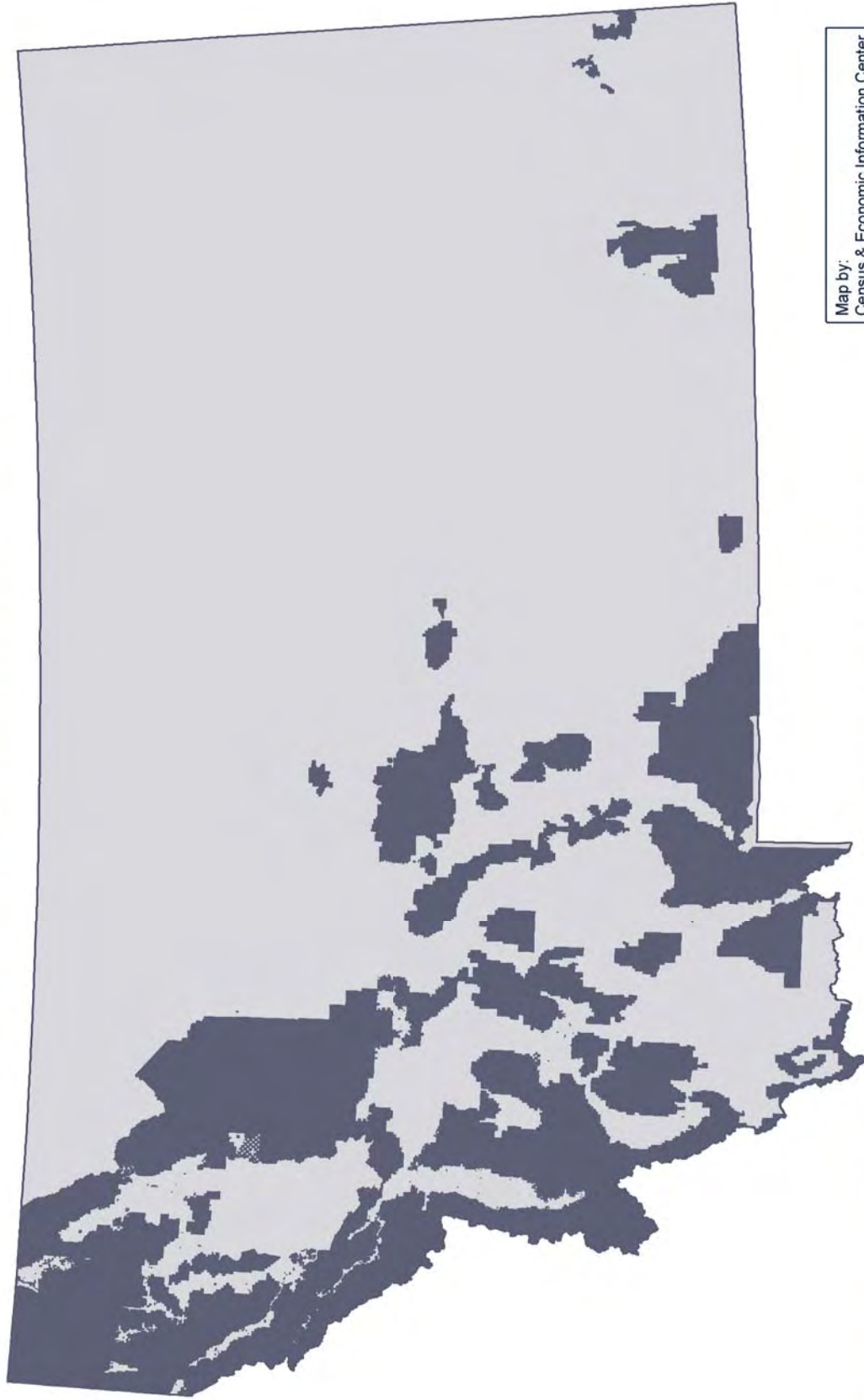


Figure A7: National Forestlands in Montana

National Forest Lands in Montana



There are over 19.1 million acres of National Forest lands in Montana.

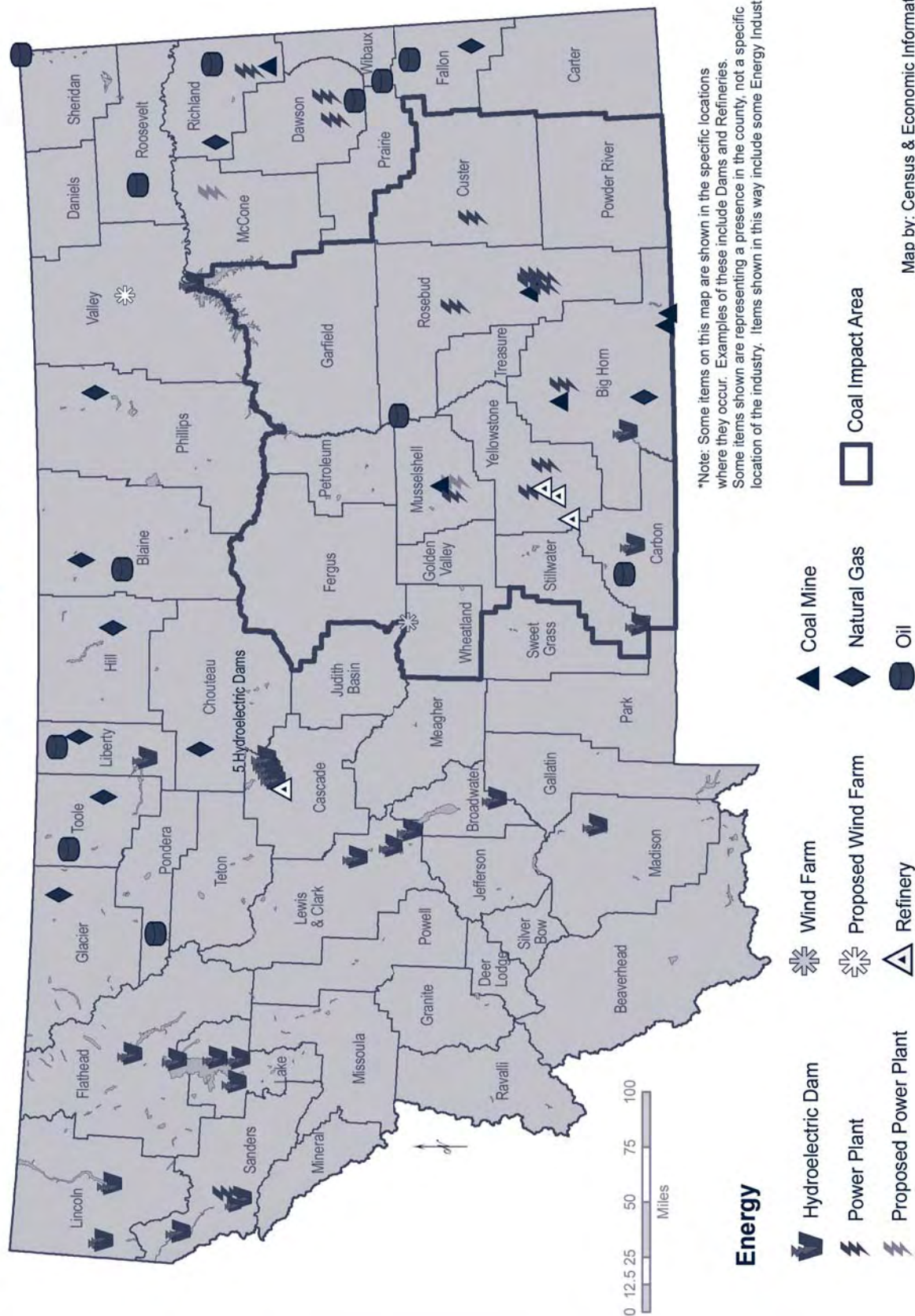
Map by:
Census & Economic Information Center
Montana Department of Commerce
301 S. Park Ave, Helena MT 59601
406-841-2740 email: ceic@mt.gov
<http://ceic.mt.gov>

Source: Montana, State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, National Forests and Ranger Districts in Montana, 2002

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Figure A8: Montana's Energy Resources

Montana's Energy Resources



Sources: American Wind Energy Association; Department of Natural Resources and Conservation of the State of Montana, Oil and Gas Conservation Division; Independent Petroleum Association of America; Montana Coal Council; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Table A1: Annual Labor Force in Montana by County: 2000 to 2006

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2000 - 2006
Beaverhead	5,029	5,196	5,125	5,108	4,973	4,925	5,005	-0.5
Big Horn	5,443	5,157	4,903	4,872	4,984	5,171	5,117	-6.0
Blaine	2,977	2,922	2,763	2,730	2,808	2,812	2,852	-4.2
Broadwater	2,237	2,197	2,209	2,268	2,255	2,297	2,288	2.3
Carbon	4,993	5,073	5,188	5,179	5,232	5,353	5,442	9.0
Carter	776	733	656	665	704	674	665	-14.3
Cascade	38,328	38,482	37,980	38,118	38,393	38,674	39,435	2.9
Chouteau	2,807	2,732	2,463	2,491	2,594	2,614	2,563	-8.7
Custer	5,992	5,869	5,705	5,659	5,685	5,580	5,617	-6.3
Daniels	975	925	878	819	808	775	744	-23.7
Dawson	4,770	4,484	4,311	4,274	4,239	4,162	4,167	-12.6
Deer Lodge	4,249	4,262	4,236	3,842	3,881	3,816	3,889	-8.5
Fallon	1,548	1,554	1,564	1,537	1,601	1,635	1,752	13.2
Fergus	6,124	6,109	5,846	5,723	5,792	5,773	5,728	-6.5
Flathead	39,328	40,158	39,895	40,273	41,410	42,511	44,212	12.4
Gallatin	41,603	41,760	41,934	42,653	44,460	46,379	49,262	18.4
Garfield	706	683	620	628	654	639	644	-8.8
Glacier	5,716	5,790	5,565	5,686	5,858	5,799	5,867	2.6
Golden Valley	547	495	435	444	488	533	518	-5.3
Granite	1,356	1,337	1,285	1,279	1,290	1,223	1,270	-6.3
Hill	8,006	7,930	7,829	7,827	7,946	7,797	7,972	-0.4
Jefferson	5,375	5,369	5,336	5,391	5,479	5,559	5,728	6.6
Judith Basin	1,183	1,166	1,072	1,086	1,094	1,063	1,059	-10.5
Lake	12,326	11,803	11,489	11,399	11,541	11,472	11,442	-7.2
Lewis and Clark	36,587	36,437	35,768	36,097	36,200	36,200	37,247	1.8
Liberty	964	888	831	842	875	866	819	-15.0
Lincoln	7,890	7,721	7,539	7,609	7,630	7,671	7,671	-2.8
McCone	1,103	1,061	992	988	1,014	1,008	1,008	-8.6
Madison	3,358	3,357	3,310	3,351	3,575	3,803	4,010	19.4
Meagher	993	955	884	908	923	935	882	-11.2
Mineral	1,888	1,989	1,898	1,874	1,907	1,931	1,994	5.6
Missoula	54,211	55,173	55,879	56,158	56,767	57,515	59,104	9.0
Musselshell	2,096	2,048	2,054	2,047	2,091	2,070	2,063	-1.6
Park	9,051	8,698	8,621	8,482	8,760	8,949	9,320	3.0
Petroleum	252	223	197	202	220	225	222	-11.9
Phillips	2,325	2,239	2,102	2,109	2,145	2,061	2,075	-10.8
Pondera	2,982	2,903	2,746	2,743	2,678	2,701	2,723	-8.7
Powder River	1,003	947	885	884	922	911	900	-10.3
Powell	2,886	2,779	2,753	2,675	2,660	2,642	2,660	-7.8
Prairie	617	598	564	535	562	549	558	-9.6
Ravalli	17,105	17,309	17,463	17,705	18,037	18,285	18,659	9.1
Richland	4,979	4,857	4,776	4,624	4,865	5,050	5,083	2.1
Roosevelt	4,263	4,152	4,065	4,093	4,071	3,970	3,893	-8.7
Rosebud	4,279	4,259	3,999	4,277	4,263	4,000	3,903	-8.8
Sanders	4,409	4,401	4,394	4,507	4,615	4,509	4,730	7.3
Sheridan	2,021	1,922	1,827	1,797	1,783	1,753	1,725	-14.6

Table A1 Continued: Annual Labor Force in Montana by County: 2000 to 2006

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2000 - 2006
Silver Bow	17,192	17,099	16,984	16,859	17,111	17,131	17,334	0.8
Stillwater	4,423	4,661	4,472	4,309	4,476	4,360	4,446	0.5
Sweet Grass	1,991	2,051	2,132	2,259	2,628	2,731	2,835	42.4
Teton	2,981	2,936	2,897	2,920	2,965	2,987	3,008	0.9
Toole	2,529	2,439	2,341	2,513	2,558	2,519	2,492	-1.5
Treasure	458	441	399	429	413	404	393	-14.2
Valley	3,852	3,724	3,675	3,768	3,710	3,604	3,582	-7.0
Wheatland	1,124	1,094	1,007	1,010	1,042	1,016	1,007	-10.4
Wibaux	551	520	503	498	512	490	508	-7.8
Yellowstone	71,487	72,266	74,395	74,818	76,160	78,091	79,488	11.2
Montana	468,865	468,963	466,300	468,443	476,821	482,610	493,841	5.3

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Table A2: Annual Employment in Montana by County: 2000 to 2006

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2000 - 2006
Beaverhead	4,823	5,021	4,933	4,927	4,802	4,767	4,865	0.9
Big Horn	4,933	4,553	4,374	4,339	4,558	4,750	4,803	-2.6
Blaine	2,815	2,789	2,627	2,608	2,690	2,699	2,763	-1.8
Broadwater	2,137	2,102	2,119	2,168	2,165	2,214	2,220	3.9
Carbon	4,773	4,866	4,991	4,988	5,033	5,172	5,292	10.9
Carter	748	710	635	645	683	650	644	-13.9
Cascade	36,440	36,776	36,347	36,524	36,869	37,201	38,213	4.9
Chouteau	2,702	2,636	2,376	2,412	2,512	2,528	2,497	-7.6
Custer	5,721	5,634	5,488	5,451	5,466	5,381	5,446	-4.8
Daniels	930	885	839	785	777	749	721	-22.5
Dawson	4,577	4,325	4,163	4,135	4,078	4,024	4,054	-11.4
Deer Lodge	3,947	3,983	3,979	3,608	3,647	3,605	3,713	-5.9
Fallon	1,491	1,509	1,513	1,492	1,556	1,595	1,720	15.4
Fergus	5,804	5,794	5,571	5,450	5,512	5,505	5,509	-5.1
Flathead	37,264	38,051	37,826	38,034	39,243	40,642	42,652	14.5
Gallatin	40,114	40,370	40,497	41,213	43,018	45,075	48,188	20.1
Garfield	677	661	598	607	632	615	623	-8.0
Glacier	5,254	5,364	5,181	5,263	5,415	5,395	5,498	4.6
Golden Valley	518	472	413	417	460	510	500	-3.5
Granite	1,272	1,255	1,210	1,209	1,223	1,157	1,218	-4.2
Hill	7,616	7,591	7,504	7,507	7,615	7,484	7,692	1.0
Jefferson	5,123	5,137	5,105	5,173	5,256	5,350	5,538	8.1
Judith Basin	1,129	1,119	1,019	1,041	1,051	1,018	1,026	-9.1
Lake	11,650	10,961	10,718	10,734	10,894	10,877	10,931	-6.2
Lewis and Clark	35,086	34,977	34,316	34,762	34,845	34,903	36,129	3.0
Liberty	923	854	798	809	841	829	794	-14.0
Lincoln	7,231	7,060	6,853	6,728	6,913	7,066	7,187	-0.6
McCone	1,063	1,030	965	956	986	976	984	-7.4
Madison	3,191	3,209	3,159	3,200	3,435	3,679	3,895	22.1
Meagher	935	901	834	859	873	895	845	-9.6
Mineral	1,767	1,863	1,768	1,749	1,797	1,826	1,905	7.8
Missoula	52,041	53,018	53,680	53,993	54,635	55,500	57,406	10.3
Musselshell	1,969	1,934	1,926	1,930	1,974	1,967	1,988	1.0
Park	8,589	8,290	8,226	8,094	8,389	8,612	9,041	5.3
Petroleum	235	213	186	190	208	215	213	-9.4
Phillips	2,221	2,146	2,008	2,019	2,054	1,980	2,002	-9.9
Pondera	2,840	2,779	2,621	2,615	2,542	2,578	2,622	-7.7
Powder River	965	918	852	849	886	879	874	-9.4
Powell	2,720	2,625	2,581	2,521	2,505	2,491	2,537	-6.7
Prairie	585	567	535	511	535	524	538	-8.0
Ravalli	16,197	16,447	16,548	16,733	17,099	17,436	17,943	10.8
Richland	4,717	4,632	4,535	4,426	4,704	4,892	4,957	5.1
Roosevelt	3,964	3,912	3,825	3,861	3,826	3,731	3,677	-7.2
Rosebud	4,029	4,009	3,767	4,055	4,055	3,786	3,706	-8.0
Sanders	4,105	4,087	4,075	4,195	4,312	4,229	4,506	9.8
Sheridan	1,928	1,845	1,753	1,726	1,718	1,695	1,676	-13.1

Table A2 Continued: Annual Employment in Montana by County: 2000 to 2006

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2000 - 2006
Silver Bow	16,202	16,220	16,111	16,041	16,331	16,445	16,738	3.3
Stillwater	4,223	4,489	4,288	4,151	4,321	4,224	4,332	2.6
Sweet Grass	1,928	1,990	2,066	2,205	2,573	2,678	2,792	44.8
Teton	2,850	2,822	2,785	2,811	2,855	2,888	2,921	2.5
Toole	2,426	2,353	2,257	2,429	2,477	2,443	2,430	0.2
Treasure	437	426	383	414	396	389	381	-12.8
Valley	3,681	3,571	3,525	3,621	3,562	3,468	3,473	-5.7
Wheatland	1,070	1,049	955	965	998	977	979	-8.5
Wibaux	527	502	483	479	494	474	495	-6.1
Yellowstone	68,572	69,663	71,698	72,228	73,587	75,642	77,414	12.9
Montana	446,522	447,827	445,281	447,679	456,624	463,929	478,162	7.1

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Table A3: Annual Unemployment Rate in Montana by County: 2000 to 2006

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Difference	Percent Change 2000 - 2006
Beaverhead	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	-1.3	-31.7
Big Horn	9.4	11.7	10.8	10.9	8.5	8.1	6.1	-3.3	-35.1
Blaine	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.2	4	3.1	-2.3	-42.6
Broadwater	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	4	3.6	3	-1.5	-33.3
Carbon	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	-1.6	-36.4
Carter	3.6	3.1	3.2	3	3	3.6	3.2	-0.4	-11.1
Cascade	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	4	3.8	3.1	-1.8	-36.7
Chouteau	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.6	-1.1	-29.7
Custer	4.5	4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	3	-1.5	-33.3
Daniels	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.1	-1.5	-32.6
Dawson	4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.3	2.7	-1.3	-32.5
Deer Lodge	7.1	6.5	6.1	6.1	6	5.5	4.5	-2.6	-36.6
Fallon	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.8	-1.9	-51.4
Fergus	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.8	-1.4	-26.9
Flathead	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.2	4.4	3.5	-1.7	-32.7
Gallatin	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.2	-1.4	-38.9
Garfield	4.1	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.3	-0.8	-19.5
Glacier	8.1	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.6	7	6.3	-1.8	-22.2
Golden Valley	5.3	4.6	5.1	6.1	5.7	4.3	3.5	-1.8	-34.0
Granite	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.1	-2.1	-33.9
Hill	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4	3.5	-1.4	-28.6
Jefferson	4.7	4.3	4.3	4	4.1	3.8	3.3	-1.4	-29.8
Judith Basin	4.6	4	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.1	-1.5	-32.6
Lake	5.5	7.1	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	4.5	-1	-18.2
Lewis and Clark	4.1	4	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3	-1.1	-26.8
Liberty	4.3	3.8	4	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.1	-1.2	-27.9
Lincoln	8.4	8.6	9.1	11.6	9.4	7.9	6.3	-2.1	-25.0
McCone	3.6	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	-1.2	-33.3
Madison	5	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	-2.1	-42.0
Meagher	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	4.3	4.2	-1.6	-27.6
Mineral	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.7	5.8	5.4	4.5	-1.9	-29.7
Missoula	4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	-1.1	-27.5
Musselshell	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.6	5	3.6	-2.5	-41.0
Park	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	3	-2.1	-41.2
Petroleum	6.7	4.5	5.6	5.9	5.5	4.4	4.1	-2.6	-38.8
Phillips	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	-1	-22.2
Pondera	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.6	3.7	-1.1	-22.9
Powder River	3.8	3.1	3.7	4	3.9	3.5	2.9	-0.9	-23.7
Powell	5.8	5.5	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.6	-1.2	-20.7
Prairie	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.6	3.6	-1.6	-30.8
Ravalli	5.3	5	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.6	3.8	-1.5	-28.3
Richland	5.3	4.6	5	4.3	3.3	3.1	2.5	-2.8	-52.8
Roosevelt	7	5.8	5.9	5.7	6	6	5.5	-1.5	-21.4
Rosebud	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.4	5	-0.8	-13.8
Sanders	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.2	4.7	-2.2	-31.9
Sheridan	4.6	4	4.1	4	3.6	3.3	2.8	-1.8	-39.1

Table A3 Continued: Annual Unemployment Rate in Montana by County: 2000 to 2006

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Difference	Percent Change 2000 - 2006
Silver Bow	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4	3.4	-2.4	-41.4
Stillwater	4.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.6	-1.9	-42.2
Sweet Grass	3.2	3	3.1	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.5	-1.7	-53.1
Teton	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.9	-1.5	-34.1
Toole	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	3	2.5	-1.6	-39.0
Treasure	4.6	3.4	4	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.1	-1.5	-32.6
Valley	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4	3.8	3	-1.4	-31.8
Wheatland	4.8	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.2	3.8	2.8	-2	-41.7
Wibaux	4.4	3.5	4	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.6	-1.8	-40.9
Yellowstone	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6	-1.5	-36.6
Montana	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.2	-1.6	-33.3

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Table A4: Class of Worker by County: 2000

County	Total Civilians 16 and Over Employed	Private Wage and Salary	Government	Self-Employed	Unpaid Family
Beaverhead	4,478	2,819	1,136	474	49
Big Horn	4,660	2,397	1,805	435	23
Blaine	2,789	1,286	1,003	467	33
Broadwater	2,032	1,212	422	366	32
Carbon	4,566	2,982	692	850	42
Carter	743	301	100	306	36
Cascade	34,792	25,403	5,949	3,256	184
Chouteau	2,600	1,477	533	551	39
Custer	5,554	3,535	1,307	683	29
Daniels	903	471	179	239	14
Dawson	4,358	2,937	878	514	29
Deer Lodge	3,790	2,342	999	415	34
Fallon	1,429	860	304	259	6
Fergus	5,589	3,250	1,064	1,143	132
Flathead	34,680	26,146	3,997	4,404	133
Gallatin	37,611	26,450	6,751	4,219	191
Garfield	654	293	137	208	16
Glacier	4,750	2,155	2,117	384	94
Golden Valley	512	234	96	127	55
Granite	1,272	738	266	241	27
Hill	7,415	5,201	1,486	654	74
Jefferson	4,895	2,804	1,529	547	15
Judith Basin	1,068	505	179	321	63
Lake	11,069	6,848	2,387	1,751	83
Lewis and Clark	28,651	17,901	8,076	2,594	80
Liberty	893	574	137	154	28
Lincoln	6,814	4,426	1,465	839	84
McCone	1,011	578	161	249	23
Madison	3,169	1,905	574	648	42
Meagher	904	530	169	189	16
Mineral	1,678	1,109	285	262	22
Missoula	50,436	37,088	8,604	4,596	148
Musselshell	1,929	1,147	326	419	37
Park	7,857	5,708	1,036	1,053	60
Petroleum	232	81	62	89	0
Phillips	2,154	1,230	485	387	52
Pondera	2,699	1,600	620	422	57
Powder River	924	409	238	249	28
Powell	2,602	1,427	774	377	24
Prairie	577	302	133	137	5
Ravalli	15,730	10,563	2,243	2,793	131
Richland	4,465	3,149	700	554	62
Roosevelt	3,867	1,788	1,452	579	48
Rosebud	3,926	2,528	984	386	28
Sanders	3,952	2,460	730	717	45
Sheridan	1,877	1,145	293	402	37

Table A4 Continued: Class of Worker by County: 2000

County	Total Civilians 16 and Over Employed	Private Wage and Salary	Government	Self-Employed	Unpaid Family
Silver Bow	15,768	12,044	2,581	1,046	97
Stillwater	3,907	2,876	478	515	38
Sweet Grass	1,772	1,025	316	393	38
Teton	2,719	1,661	490	525	43
Toole	2,280	1,433	554	254	39
Treasure	429	252	92	75	10
Valley	3,511	2,253	687	526	45
Wheatland	1,020	512	174	231	103
Wibaux	503	279	109	98	17
Yellowstone	65,512	52,002	7,779	5,540	191
Montana	425,977	294,631	78,123	50,112	3,111
Percentage of Total	100.0	69.2	18.3	11.8	0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A5: Transportation Used to Get to Work by County

County	Total Workers 16 Years and Older	Method of Transportation to Work							
		Drove Car, or Van Alone	Carpooled in Car, Truck or Van	Took Public Transportation	Rode Motorcycle	Rode Bicycle	Walked	Other	Worked at Home
Beaverhead	4,403	3,060	441	24	5	19	504	33	317
Big Horn	4,576	2,970	961	4	0	0	346	70	225
Blaine	2,749	1,683	460	12	0	7	257	39	291
Broadwater	1,995	1,347	295	0	0	12	130	18	193
Carbon	4,468	2,951	570	39	5	42	297	52	512
Carter	742	247	68	3	3	0	83	12	326
Cascade	37,275	30,017	3,966	297	45	147	1,241	132	1,430
Chouteau	2,548	1,559	275	13	4	15	260	38	384
Custer	5,480	4,264	544	9	11	51	274	2	325
Daniels	895	535	95	0	0	2	111	3	149
Dawson	4,291	3,120	547	2	4	39	226	26	327
Deer Lodge	3,744	2,818	537	3	0	0	211	36	139
Fallon	1,408	1,030	135	2	0	2	98	4	137
Fergus	5,472	3,688	642	15	6	10	442	23	646
Flathead	34,045	26,229	4,139	136	14	201	1,373	232	1,721
Gallatin	36,773	25,944	4,586	107	56	697	2,527	188	2,668
Garfield	646	389	66	0	0	0	101	0	90
Glacier	4,692	2,961	1,047	4	0	8	375	50	247
Golden Valley	512	202	73	0	0	4	71	2	160
Granite	1,261	821	144	5	0	2	131	25	133
Hill	7,335	5,718	771	16	23	49	426	26	306
Jefferson	4,842	3,641	678	8	10	13	178	21	293
Judith Basin	1,056	588	121	2	0	4	109	2	230
Lake	10,815	7,696	1,567	45	0	22	474	81	930
Lewis and Clark	28,411	21,570	3,439	127	26	187	1,574	111	1,377
Liberty	881	466	69	0	4	19	156	0	167
Lincoln	6,721	4,994	718	10	6	51	352	101	489
McCone	997	602	109	4	0	4	112	3	163
Madison	3,109	1,948	470	3	2	8	284	24	370
Meagher	891	550	132	0	0	5	79	4	121
Mineral	1,629	1,107	271	0	0	13	120	8	110
Missoula	49,448	36,236	5,461	657	37	1,776	2,717	326	2,238
Musselshell	1,888	1,290	202	6	0	6	210	13	161
Park	7,712	5,286	906	107	0	52	548	100	713
Petroleum	228	80	34	0	0	0	56	3	55
Phillips	2,115	1,317	249	2	0	19	307	0	221
Pondera	2,691	1,748	301	6	11	12	323	25	265
Powder River	922	536	79	0	0	0	123	0	184
Powell	2,553	1,709	334	2	0	2	238	14	254
Prairie	569	293	41	2	0	8	171	5	49
Ravalli	15,362	10,706	2,195	36	27	44	715	126	1,513
Richland	4,410	3,321	505	2	2	23	194	10	353
Roosevelt	3,792	2,631	487	9	2	16	352	23	272
Rosebud	3,873	2,686	618	7	4	39	356	29	134
Sanders	3,903	2,536	637	19	0	20	284	38	369

Table A5 Continued: Transportation Used to Get to Work by County

		Method of Transportation to Work							
County	Total Workers 16 Years and Older	Drove Car, or Van Alone	Carpooled in Car, Truck or Van	Took Public Transportation	Rode Motorcycle	Rode Bicycle	Walked	Other	Worked at Home
Sheridan	1,816	1,194	190	4	0	12	190	5	221
Silver Bow	15,601	12,664	1,639	90	7	18	655	103	425
Stillwater	3,847	2,422	606	205	4	10	234	20	346
Sweet Grass	1,753	1,002	278	37	0	4	158	17	257
Teton	2,669	1,714	284	2	4	22	240	23	380
Toole	2,239	1,517	296	1	0	2	216	16	191
Treasure	429	267	42	2	0	1	56	2	59
Valley	3,470	2,585	343	17	0	2	243	6	274
Wheatland	1,013	465	104	2	0	2	159	6	275
Wibaux	497	317	58	0	0	0	24	7	91
Yellowstone	64,697	52,635	6,367	707	16	326	1,645	366	2,635
Montana	422,159	311,872	50,192	2,812	338	4,049	23,336	2,649	26,911
Percent of Total	100.0	73.9	11.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	5.5	0.6	6.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A6: Occupation of Montana's Workers by County

County	Total Civilians 16 and Over Employed	Management	Service	Sales and Office	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	Production, Transportation, Material Moving
Beaverhead	4,478	1,548	896	784	304	453	493
Big Horn	4,660	1,559	1,076	995	158	531	341
Blaine	2,789	1,155	470	503	160	310	191
Broadwater	2,032	660	312	381	90	314	275
Carbon	4,566	1,617	763	977	131	631	447
Carter	743	442	66	86	64	62	23
Cascade	34,792	10,626	6,401	10,324	331	3,478	3,632
Chouteau	2,600	1,179	392	443	169	209	208
Custer	5,554	1,783	1,230	1,417	152	544	428
Daniels	903	391	123	212	51	71	55
Dawson	4,358	1,425	876	913	90	573	481
Deer Lodge	3,790	1,048	1,208	727	47	399	361
Fallon	1,429	493	258	265	45	172	196
Fergus	5,589	2,070	1,012	1,132	198	618	559
Flathead	34,680	9,777	5,452	9,031	658	4,440	5,322
Gallatin	37,611	13,301	5,807	9,646	523	4,268	4,066
Garfield	654	320	79	87	61	54	53
Glacier	4,750	1,796	948	1,001	159	463	383
Golden Valley	512	225	78	66	44	48	51
Granite	1,272	397	219	228	116	178	134
Hill	7,415	2,458	1,404	1,653	205	939	756
Jefferson	4,895	1,925	797	1,129	77	583	384
Judith Basin	1,068	534	152	152	97	53	80
Lake	11,069	3,474	1,748	2,523	459	1,305	1,560
Lewis and Clark	28,651	11,350	4,217	7,886	292	2,358	2,548
Liberty	893	365	134	192	65	78	59
Lincoln	6,814	1,844	1,241	1,520	300	725	1,184
McCone	1,011	436	114	240	61	91	69
Madison	3,169	1,028	469	621	206	478	367
Meagher	904	311	152	162	132	101	46
Mineral	1,678	406	314	368	68	253	269
Missoula	50,436	16,273	9,048	14,286	458	4,884	5,487
Musselshell	1,929	591	291	402	121	301	223
Park	7,857	2,444	1,506	1,645	152	1,230	880
Petroleum	232	120	25	26	25	30	6
Phillips	2,154	778	373	472	144	162	225
Pondera	2,699	1,122	420	574	95	218	270
Powder River	924	414	148	125	114	60	63
Powell	2,602	846	571	478	136	199	372
Prairie	577	277	83	96	27	45	49
Ravalli	15,730	5,068	2,433	3,772	375	2,217	1,865
Richland	4,465	1,459	704	984	197	527	594
Roosevelt	3,867	1,500	780	833	89	351	314
Rosebud	3,926	1,336	722	657	154	550	507
Sanders	3,952	1,190	623	666	208	574	691

Table A6 Continued: Occupation of Montana's Workers by County

County	Total Civilians 16 and Over Employed	Management	Service	Sales and Office	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	Production, Transportation, Material Moving
Sheridan	1,877	710	333	367	64	158	245
Silver Bow	15,768	5,102	3,063	4,265	114	1,478	1,746
Stillwater	3,907	1,091	529	752	129	823	583
Sweet Grass	1,772	624	322	337	121	219	149
Teton	2,719	1,070	423	548	148	266	264
Toole	2,280	692	554	541	71	206	216
Treasure	429	147	70	75	71	40	26
Valley	3,511	1,237	683	840	112	367	272
Wheatland	1,020	382	210	147	140	86	55
Wibaux	503	206	75	76	27	55	64
Yellowstone	65,512	20,334	10,919	20,164	441	5,944	7,710
Montana	425,977	140,956	73,316	108,792	9,246	45,770	47,897
Percentage of Total	100.0%	33.1%	17.2%	25.5%	2.2%	10.8%	11.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A7: Educational Attainment by County: 2006

County	Total Population 25 Years or Over	Percent						
		Less than 9th Grade	9th-12th Grade	High School	Some College	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Professional Degree
Cascade	53,019	1.9	6.2	29.3	25.9	11.1	17.3	8.2
Flathead	58,304	2.0	5.9	34.0	24.5	8.3	18.5	6.8
Gallatin	50,561	1.5	4.3	23.1	19.4	6.5	29.0	16.2
Missoula	65,485	2.2	6.5	24.9	22.8	5.4	24.6	13.7
Yellowstone	92,561	4.1	6.2	30.2	23.9	8.5	19.9	7.2
Montana	630,680	3.6	6.4	31.9	22.7	8.1	19.0	8.4
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey								

Table A7: Educational Attainment by County: 2000

County	Total Population 25 Years and Older	Percent						
		Less than 9th Grade	9th - 12th Grade	High School	Some College	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Professional Degree
Beaverhead	5,825	3.8	7.0	29.1	28.3	5.5	18.7	7.7
Big Horn	7,051	7.0	16.6	30.2	26.1	5.8	10.1	4.2
Blaine	4,144	8.3	13.1	28.0	23.6	9.7	13.8	3.6
Broadwater	3,061	3.7	11.1	39.7	25.4	5.0	11.6	3.4
Carbon	6,701	4.2	7.7	36.0	23.4	5.3	16.9	6.4
Carter	946	9.8	6.9	35.8	26.4	7.4	11.7	1.9
Cascade	52,333	4.1	8.8	33.3	25.5	6.8	14.8	6.7
Chouteau	3,837	4.9	7.9	30.4	27.5	8.7	16.1	4.4
Custer	7,819	7.1	8.1	29.8	27.5	8.8	12.3	6.5
Daniels	1,467	6.7	8.0	36.3	28.4	6.5	12.1	2.0
Dawson	6,161	7.7	9.6	30.5	27.6	9.5	11.5	3.6
Deer Lodge	6,584	6.0	9.5	43.0	22.1	4.8	10.6	4.1
Fallon	1,935	7.6	6.7	43.4	21.7	6.3	10.8	3.6
Fergus	8,290	5.7	7.9	36.8	25.0	5.5	14.3	4.8
Flathead	49,648	3.6	9.0	30.6	27.4	7.0	16.1	6.4
Gallatin	40,461	2.0	4.6	21.2	26.0	5.1	28.1	12.9
Garfield	871	5.3	10.0	38.8	24.1	5.1	14.7	2.1
Glacier	7,363	8.0	13.4	27.3	26.3	8.6	10.8	5.6
Golden Valley	704	19.5	10.1	28.8	21.0	4.4	13.4	2.8
Granite	1,988	4.2	8.0	34.9	26.5	4.4	18.3	3.8
Hill	10,031	5.8	7.4	32.1	25.3	9.4	13.9	6.1
Jefferson	6,717	3.5	6.3	31.2	25.1	6.2	18.7	8.9
Judith Basin	1,595	5.4	7.0	30.4	28.2	5.5	19.1	4.5
Lake	16,971	4.1	11.6	31.8	24.3	6.0	15.6	6.6
Lewis and Clark	36,690	2.2	6.5	29.3	25.4	5.1	21.3	10.3
Liberty	1,470	14.4	10.6	25.0	26.7	5.6	14.1	3.5
Lincoln	13,008	6.5	13.2	38.0	23.2	5.3	9.4	4.3
McCone	1,374	5.6	8.3	38.2	25.4	6.1	13.2	3.1
Madison	4,945	3.0	7.3	32.6	25.8	5.8	19.7	5.9
Meagher	1,334	6.3	10.3	37.2	22.8	4.6	15.3	3.4
Mineral	2,691	4.0	12.8	43.7	24.1	3.0	9.3	3.0
Missoula	59,298	2.5	6.5	26.5	26.8	4.9	22.1	10.7
Musselshell	3,181	5.8	11.6	38.1	22.3	5.6	12.6	4.1

Table A7: Continued: Educational Attainment by County

		Percent						
County	Total Population 25 Years and Older	Less than 9th Grade	9th - 12th Grade	High School	Some College	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Professional Degree
Park	11,013	4.1	8.3	32.3	27.6	4.6	15.9	7.1
Petroleum	333	4.5	12.6	35.7	24.9	4.8	16.5	0.9
Phillips	3,102	8.0	9.6	35.5	25.0	4.9	13.9	3.2
Pondera	4,108	9.5	8.9	34.9	21.7	5.2	14.0	5.7
Powder River	1,272	4.7	11.9	31.4	27.7	8.4	12.2	3.8
Powell	5,098	5.6	12.5	38.9	25.3	4.7	8.5	4.6
Prairie	913	12.7	8.5	32.3	23.0	8.7	12.3	2.5
Ravalli	24,565	2.7	9.9	31.5	28.2	5.2	15.9	6.6
Richland	6,398	7.1	9.4	35.4	24.4	6.5	14.1	3.1
Roosevelt	6,107	7.5	12.0	32.4	24.7	7.9	12.5	3.1
Rosebud	5,543	4.3	11.3	36.0	23.1	7.8	12.9	4.7
Sanders	7,242	5.1	13.7	37.2	22.8	5.6	11.0	4.5
Sheridan	2,931	9.7	9.1	31.5	26.1	5.2	15.3	3.1
Silver Bow	23,097	4.6	10.3	34.3	24.6	4.5	14.8	6.9
Stillwater	5,632	3.3	9.3	39.1	25.1	5.5	13.1	4.7
Sweet Grass	2,487	3.7	7.4	35.4	24.4	5.5	18.4	5.2
Teton	4,295	9.1	7.5	31.8	25.4	5.4	16.0	4.8
Toole	3,570	7.4	11.7	35.1	23.8	5.3	13.3	3.5
Treasure	577	1.7	12.0	41.1	23.2	3.8	15.8	2.4
Valley	5,345	7.1	9.0	39.7	21.8	6.7	11.4	4.3
Wheatland	1,508	19.8	11.1	30.8	20.9	3.8	10.6	2.9
Wibaux	738	12.6	10.6	34.8	20.6	5.4	11.2	4.7
Yellowstone	84,233	3.9	7.6	31.0	25.5	5.5	19.1	7.3
Montana	586,621	4.3	8.6	31.3	25.6	5.9	17.2	7.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A8: Median Household Income by County: 1999 to 2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Rank
Beaverhead	\$29,084	\$30,499	\$29,961	\$30,478	\$31,605	\$33,153	25
Big Horn	\$26,081	\$27,502	\$26,760	\$26,414	\$27,719	\$29,593	46
Blaine	\$25,092	\$26,157	\$25,410	\$24,988	\$25,373	\$27,862	51
Broadwater	\$31,951	\$33,572	\$32,555	\$32,777	\$33,360	\$35,899	14
Carbon	\$32,099	\$33,556	\$33,599	\$33,644	\$34,499	\$36,340	13
Carter	\$26,007	\$27,850	\$28,300	\$25,987	\$26,301	\$28,411	50
Cascade	\$32,527	\$33,819	\$33,351	\$33,456	\$34,546	\$35,466	17
Chouteau	\$29,230	\$30,054	\$29,492	\$28,125	\$28,774	\$31,219	35
Custer	\$30,045	\$31,361	\$30,998	\$30,814	\$31,980	\$34,035	22
Daniels	\$28,228	\$29,720	\$28,936	\$28,245	\$28,081	\$29,052	48
Dawson	\$32,240	\$33,200	\$32,729	\$32,967	\$33,900	\$35,740	15
Deer Lodge	\$26,964	\$27,795	\$27,308	\$27,812	\$28,553	\$30,155	39
Fallon	\$31,033	\$32,339	\$32,972	\$33,047	\$35,354	\$37,822	9
Fergus	\$30,029	\$31,624	\$31,217	\$31,097	\$31,612	\$33,414	24
Flathead	\$34,376	\$36,327	\$35,909	\$36,159	\$37,492	\$39,885	7
Gallatin	\$37,380	\$39,592	\$39,425	\$39,802	\$40,724	\$42,498	3
Garfield	\$27,361	\$28,622	\$28,428	\$25,876	\$28,572	\$29,259	47
Glacier	\$24,888	\$27,049	\$26,246	\$26,269	\$27,129	\$28,732	49
Golden Valley	\$25,164	\$26,886	\$25,415	\$24,298	\$24,739	\$25,565	54
Granite	\$27,990	\$29,362	\$29,240	\$29,778	\$30,988	\$31,883	27
Hill	\$30,568	\$32,043	\$31,238	\$31,135	\$32,365	\$34,457	20
Jefferson	\$41,851	\$43,283	\$42,395	\$43,621	\$45,407	\$47,513	1
Judith Basin	\$27,910	\$29,704	\$28,705	\$27,279	\$27,014	\$29,793	42
Lake	\$28,071	\$29,527	\$28,712	\$29,300	\$30,362	\$31,450	32
Lewis and Clark	\$38,199	\$39,893	\$38,932	\$39,330	\$40,578	\$41,856	4
Liberty	\$27,481	\$29,505	\$28,392	\$27,832	\$28,258	\$29,779	43
Lincoln	\$27,504	\$28,389	\$27,471	\$28,024	\$29,331	\$30,061	41
Madison	\$30,296	\$31,457	\$31,002	\$31,213	\$31,856	\$34,177	21
McCone	\$29,601	\$30,876	\$29,905	\$27,868	\$27,921	\$29,746	44
Meagher	\$25,516	\$28,172	\$27,058	\$25,488	\$26,010	\$27,412	52
Mineral	\$26,898	\$28,209	\$27,762	\$29,100	\$29,904	\$31,657	31
Missoula	\$34,113	\$35,353	\$34,944	\$35,731	\$36,790	\$37,172	10
Musselshell	\$25,110	\$26,278	\$25,874	\$25,980	\$27,499	\$30,350	37
Park	\$31,030	\$32,593	\$32,252	\$32,350	\$32,837	\$34,657	18
Petroleum	\$23,152	\$24,618	\$24,699	\$22,217	\$23,622	\$23,951	56
Phillips	\$27,671	\$29,414	\$29,174	\$28,882	\$29,472	\$31,742	30
Pondera	\$28,469	\$30,569	\$29,400	\$29,164	\$29,420	\$30,120	40
Powder River	\$28,438	\$29,830	\$30,075	\$27,568	\$28,851	\$30,732	36
Powell	\$30,457	\$31,530	\$30,054	\$29,607	\$29,676	\$31,254	33
Prairie	\$27,071	\$27,568	\$28,137	\$26,704	\$28,238	\$31,221	34
Ravalli	\$31,505	\$33,121	\$32,672	\$33,652	\$34,907	\$36,727	12
Richland	\$32,145	\$33,605	\$33,677	\$33,716	\$34,365	\$37,941	8
Roosevelt	\$24,464	\$25,474	\$24,978	\$25,138	\$25,677	\$27,067	53
Rosebud	\$35,453	\$36,980	\$36,894	\$37,321	\$38,696	\$40,709	6
Sanders	\$26,558	\$27,798	\$26,545	\$27,293	\$28,456	\$29,654	45
Sheridan	\$30,110	\$31,392	\$30,662	\$29,436	\$29,651	\$31,791	29

Table A8 Continued: Median Household Income by County: 1999 to 2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Rank
Silver Bow	\$30,651	\$31,284	\$30,930	\$31,248	\$32,263	\$33,502	23
Stillwater	\$39,448	\$42,082	\$41,940	\$43,459	\$44,890	\$47,411	2
Sweet Grass	\$32,547	\$34,190	\$34,424	\$34,409	\$34,253	\$37,120	11
Teton	\$29,788	\$31,351	\$30,694	\$30,172	\$30,928	\$32,537	26
Toole	\$29,495	\$30,785	\$29,829	\$29,338	\$29,946	\$31,855	28
Treasure	\$28,744	\$31,447	\$30,618	\$30,842	\$30,961	\$35,510	16
Valley	\$30,607	\$32,194	\$31,616	\$31,225	\$32,391	\$34,514	19
Wheatland	\$23,069	\$23,993	\$23,976	\$22,803	\$23,620	\$25,279	55
Wibaux	\$27,551	\$29,080	\$28,321	\$27,393	\$29,653	\$30,350	38
Yellowstone	\$36,449	\$38,308	\$38,623	\$39,712	\$41,174	\$41,255	5
Montana	\$32,098	\$33,281	\$33,151	\$34,105	\$34,449	\$35,574	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Table A9: 1999 Family Income Distribution and Median Family Income by County

		Number of Families							Dollars		
County	Total	< \$20,000	\$20,000 - 39,999	\$40,000 - 49,999	\$50,000 - 74,999	\$75,000 - 99,999	\$100,000 - 149,999	\$150,000+	Median Family Income	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Beaverhead	2,354	527	699	316	551	157	86	18	\$38,971	\$28,962	\$21,175
Big Horn	3,052	919	1,017	337	515	189	65	10	\$31,095	\$27,684	\$15,021
Blaine	1,813	596	542	211	277	104	71	12	\$30,616	\$25,247	\$16,135
Broadwater	1,282	211	499	142	287	76	41	26	\$36,524	\$32,689	\$19,038
Carbon	2,715	516	897	366	567	243	89	37	\$38,405	\$32,139	\$22,157
Carter	390	112	132	53	54	26	13	0	\$32,262	\$26,313	\$17,970
Cascade	21,675	3,995	6,858	3,057	4,709	1,663	842	551	\$39,949	\$32,971	\$25,106
Chouteau	1,626	415	572	224	263	75	47	30	\$32,399	\$29,150	\$18,426
Custer	3,120	654	948	463	686	164	163	42	\$38,779	\$30,000	\$22,377
Daniels	560	128	201	62	91	47	23	8	\$35,722	\$27,306	\$28,050
Dawson	2,490	521	779	397	461	233	67	32	\$38,455	\$31,393	\$20,513
Deer Lodge	2,527	525	921	336	519	150	44	32	\$36,158	\$26,305	\$19,641
Fallon	796	174	236	132	171	51	22	10	\$38,636	\$29,944	\$21,329
Fergus	3,205	616	1,155	456	591	219	120	48	\$36,609	\$30,409	\$21,475
Flathead	20,601	3,639	6,380	2,861	4,341	1,817	917	646	\$40,702	\$34,466	\$23,859
Gallatin	16,344	2,078	4,464	2,310	3,961	1,720	1,195	616	\$46,639	\$38,120	\$25,139
Garfield	372	102	129	67	55	9	10	0	\$31,111	\$25,917	\$19,970
Glacier	3,279	972	1,093	432	389	274	78	41	\$31,193	\$27,921	\$15,752
Golden Valley	254	79	70	43	39	13	5	5	\$35,000	\$27,308	\$16,947
Granite	798	201	260	116	115	56	24	26	\$33,485	\$27,813	\$18,738
Hill	4,253	952	1,267	557	931	276	201	69	\$38,179	\$30,781	\$22,473
Jefferson	2,852	373	705	385	782	363	180	64	\$48,912	\$41,506	\$25,476
Judith Basin	661	171	243	96	83	23	30	15	\$34,243	\$29,241	\$17,927
Lake	7,281	1,885	2,429	899	1,173	470	218	207	\$34,033	\$28,740	\$18,068
Lewis and Clark	14,935	2,002	4,064	1,879	4,130	1,652	895	313	\$46,766	\$37,360	\$25,623
Liberty	584	152	160	85	128	24	24	11	\$37,361	\$30,284	\$20,001
Lincoln	5,411	1,419	2,043	599	913	294	114	29	\$31,784	\$26,754	\$17,756
McCone	596	127	218	82	116	29	15	9	\$35,887	\$29,718	\$19,159
Madison	1,924	388	710	248	377	96	71	34	\$35,536	\$30,233	\$20,362
Meagher	532	121	214	81	78	27	9	2	\$33,879	\$29,375	\$20,463
Mineral	1,083	272	390	149	163	50	35	24	\$32,096	\$27,143	\$16,030
Missoula	23,267	3,726	6,418	2,919	5,733	2,444	1,396	631	\$44,865	\$34,454	\$24,696
Musselshell	1,215	317	446	136	183	90	19	24	\$32,298	\$25,527	\$15,090
Park	4,220	671	1,382	719	894	266	198	90	\$40,561	\$31,739	\$20,469
Petroleum	138	38	53	8	24	5	2	8	\$32,667	\$24,107	\$15,726
Phillips	1,243	297	367	158	311	72	32	6	\$37,529	\$28,702	\$18,122
Pondera	1,742	425	516	253	323	134	74	17	\$36,484	\$30,464	\$19,936
Powder River	535	102	223	73	96	18	9	14	\$34,671	\$28,398	\$17,501
Powell	1,635	329	617	274	243	95	42	35	\$35,836	\$30,625	\$18,435
Prairie	354	104	128	40	45	27	8	2	\$32,292	\$25,451	\$21,604
Ravalli	10,187	1,890	3,419	1,391	2,008	679	521	279	\$38,397	\$31,992	\$19,357
Richland	2,646	465	888	430	583	166	66	48	\$39,348	\$32,110	\$21,496
Roosevelt	2,650	945	825	241	410	139	70	20	\$27,833	\$24,834	\$17,664
Rosebud	2,411	562	590	273	613	226	118	29	\$41,631	\$35,898	\$21,272

Table A9 Continued: 1999 Family Income Distribution and Median Family Income by County

		Number of Families							Dollars		
County	Total	< \$20,000	\$20,000 - 39,999	\$40,000 - 49,999	\$50,000 - 74,999	\$75,000 - 99,999	\$100,000 - 149,999	\$150,000+	Median Family Income	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Sanders	2,932	772	1,067	350	478	126	90	49	\$31,340	\$26,852	\$17,108
Sheridan	1,146	238	442	134	189	74	54	15	\$35,345	\$29,518	\$23,785
Silver Bow	8,970	1,637	2,846	1,081	2,179	610	404	213	\$40,018	\$30,402	\$22,760
Stillwater	2,336	303	655	409	598	228	97	46	\$45,238	\$39,205	\$24,721
Sweet Grass	997	158	361	144	185	79	44	26	\$38,750	\$32,422	\$20,911
Teton	1,743	347	615	247	332	124	52	26	\$36,662	\$30,197	\$19,966
Toole	1,322	266	407	215	313	58	40	23	\$39,600	\$30,169	\$21,637
Treasure	247	54	98	33	40	8	12	2	\$34,219	\$29,830	\$17,470
Valley	2,140	401	695	279	511	141	72	41	\$39,044	\$30,979	\$24,366
Wheatland	512	111	223	74	69	20	13	2	\$32,500	\$24,492	\$16,069
Wibaux	292	59	115	27	60	17	5	9	\$34,265	\$28,224	\$17,766
Yellowstone	34,488	5,539	9,207	4,616	8,240	3,545	2,088	1,253	\$45,277	\$36,727	\$26,628
Montana	238,733	44,598	72,898	31,965	52,176	19,981	11,240	5,875	\$40,487	\$33,024	\$17,151

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A10: 1999 Income for Homeowners in Montana by County

County	Total Home Owners	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 +
Beaverhead	2,345	30	136	170	246	169	317	504	511	151	82	29
Big Horn	2,545	147	193	252	216	271	404	398	446	170	37	11
Blaine	1,526	58	122	130	156	135	240	285	238	83	69	10
Broadwater	1,390	59	47	85	111	115	283	256	277	91	37	29
Carbon	3,015	118	167	230	236	241	462	596	563	254	111	37
Carter	405	27	28	51	46	31	57	83	51	20	11	0
Cascade	21,111	460	663	1,205	1,466	1,698	3,088	4,637	4,666	1,683	924	621
Chouteau	1,528	47	89	119	124	120	283	343	237	84	48	34
Custer	3,341	107	134	275	280	349	459	715	647	175	156	44
Daniels	695	35	50	70	57	58	123	127	93	50	24	8
Dawson	2,683	90	167	177	244	215	414	553	487	237	67	32
Deer Lodge	2,952	99	152	227	317	382	433	633	512	126	29	42
Fallon	881	27	61	68	99	85	127	185	155	44	19	11
Fergus	3,582	117	185	317	309	273	643	668	606	264	146	54
Flathead	21,682	497	781	1,416	1,514	1,577	3,242	4,676	4,541	1,775	981	682
Gallatin	16,435	255	389	539	905	842	2,116	3,398	4,193	1,819	1,308	671
Garfield	390	18	46	62	20	34	72	76	38	12	12	0
Glacier	2,667	123	220	209	153	263	424	524	388	255	69	39
Golden Valley	283	13	18	21	29	21	44	65	45	13	11	3
Granite	888	34	42	91	103	71	161	165	122	58	22	19
Hill	4,161	121	157	246	320	299	681	911	887	259	198	82
Jefferson	3,116	67	113	166	160	208	371	608	795	380	186	62
Judith Basin	734	57	52	71	67	69	121	156	80	19	28	14
Lake	7,284	194	419	629	624	724	1,146	1,455	1,176	463	244	210
Lewis and Clark	15,984	193	417	637	948	1,082	2,458	3,176	4,132	1,682	931	328
Liberty	599	36	40	31	63	41	85	114	130	29	19	11
Lincoln	5,941	231	424	573	543	539	1,134	1,057	953	316	128	43
McCone	629	31	43	50	44	52	104	122	124	35	14	10
Madison	2,080	106	108	187	143	146	367	422	377	114	69	41
Meagher	588	28	45	58	45	49	120	125	85	17	14	2
Mineral	1,156	58	55	104	127	98	184	236	172	57	42	23
Missoula	23,793	499	765	1,041	1,317	1,449	3,204	4,549	6,193	2,571	1,496	709
Musselshell	1,445	57	99	125	160	176	241	251	202	98	23	13
Park	4,534	177	198	372	348	323	748	961	818	285	215	89
Petroleum	157	12	24	18	4	19	26	18	20	5	4	7
Phillips	1,302	47	58	152	103	107	177	251	300	60	39	8
Pondera	1,692	60	93	136	183	131	274	352	265	121	53	24
Powder River	537	25	45	34	39	66	91	110	86	18	10	13
Powell	1,728	70	55	195	141	158	305	399	242	85	41	37
Prairie	417	21	27	59	41	39	75	74	48	26	5	2
Ravalli	10,815	291	414	738	858	900	1,859	2,255	1,963	661	553	323
Richland	2,803	61	155	180	201	262	456	626	560	178	72	52
Roosevelt	2,340	113	152	249	173	223	403	412	377	128	90	20
Rosebud	2,223	68	117	134	161	126	254	437	596	196	106	28
Sanders	3,269	151	261	356	298	333	581	577	466	105	100	41
Sheridan	1,395	42	91	100	124	145	246	292	203	83	56	13

Table A10 Continued: 1999 Income for Homeowners in Montana by County

County	Total Home Owners	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 +
Silver Bow	10,154	180	381	782	681	849	1,749	1,972	2,181	734	431	214
Stillwater	2,457	71	105	129	183	190	339	520	548	219	108	45
Sweet Grass	1,094	33	55	86	96	82	161	248	187	77	39	30
Teton	1,920	71	84	123	164	195	327	408	356	120	48	24
Toole	1,402	30	73	118	161	108	176	307	311	57	41	20
Treasure	255	6	15	25	17	15	53	62	42	6	10	4
Valley	2,391	75	143	181	198	159	385	472	517	152	61	48
Wheatland	616	34	61	53	59	71	115	107	74	26	13	3
Wibaux	308	9	20	25	23	34	57	50	56	19	6	9
Yellowstone	36,037	594	1,099	2,062	2,133	2,237	4,643	7,248	8,539	3,852	2,258	1,372
Montana	247,700	6,280	10,153	15,939	17,581	18,654	37,108	50,227	52,877	20,617	11,914	6,350

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A11: 1999 Income for Renters in Montana by County

County	Total Rentals	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 +
Beaverhead	1,339	115	201	256	158	114	192	120	112	30	34	7
Big Horn	1,379	100	175	178	152	134	207	217	141	52	20	3
Blaine	975	103	162	139	114	128	110	109	80	19	10	1
Broadwater	362	18	38	46	47	37	57	68	23	13	15	0
Carbon	1,050	23	134	128	129	111	229	151	107	31	3	4
Carter	138	9	23	12	26	12	16	18	13	7	2	0
Cascade	11,436	741	1,810	1,667	1,272	1,265	1,998	1,499	759	208	137	80
Chouteau	698	46	74	89	101	92	110	90	69	17	5	5
Custer	1,427	82	252	235	174	114	234	160	126	29	14	7
Daniels	197	15	38	25	30	15	29	27	12	4	0	2
Dawson	942	76	167	183	87	90	112	165	38	5	17	2
Deer Lodge	1,043	100	265	155	131	79	96	110	71	15	8	13
Fallon	259	13	35	42	31	30	37	32	33	2	4	0
Fergus	1,278	89	221	153	184	132	191	195	88	15	6	4
Flathead	7,906	472	1,167	1,023	891	917	1,447	1,080	583	201	87	38
Gallatin	9,888	489	1,004	1,100	1,258	955	1,971	1,740	870	327	143	31
Garfield	142	5	22	21	15	25	9	25	18	0	0	2
Glacier	1,637	180	284	241	188	159	233	208	85	28	26	5
Golden Valley	82	6	9	12	21	10	10	9	1	2	0	2
Granite	312	17	65	46	36	19	47	32	26	9	5	10
Hill	2,296	219	363	409	299	194	280	227	236	32	23	14
Jefferson	631	51	86	91	69	68	83	100	45	17	12	9
Judith Basin	217	14	21	30	26	28	30	35	19	8	5	1
Lake	2,908	228	607	418	370	312	407	323	177	48	15	3
Lewis and Clark	6,866	658	909	870	607	757	1,211	946	658	142	67	41
Liberty	234	15	22	44	32	32	19	40	23	4	3	0
Lincoln	1,823	154	467	333	214	138	223	176	87	29	2	0
McCone	181	19	21	27	21	24	33	27	6	2	1	0
Madison	876	38	108	108	117	135	150	127	43	22	17	11
Meagher	215	21	34	27	25	19	16	39	11	16	5	2
Mineral	428	32	65	90	37	43	65	48	34	4	8	2
Missoula	14,646	1,153	2,011	2,009	2,056	1,546	2,424	1,880	1,108	296	122	41
Musselshell	433	24	67	91	72	52	49	47	23	2	0	6
Park	2,294	134	330	288	296	244	351	373	166	44	49	19
Petroleum	54	3	10	7	8	4	16	3	2	1	0	0
Phillips	546	70	89	89	47	63	58	70	35	19	3	3
Pondera	718	87	68	100	91	87	97	84	76	11	15	2
Powder River	200	5	15	33	28	32	34	24	23	2	0	4
Powell	694	37	103	77	49	98	108	142	56	18	6	0
Prairie	120	6	10	26	13	21	13	18	11	0	2	0
Ravalli	3,474	200	506	438	386	399	657	471	268	71	58	20
Richland	1,075	89	120	157	109	137	190	169	83	15	6	0
Roosevelt	1,241	129	257	226	155	126	120	119	57	34	13	5
Rosebud	1,084	85	124	139	116	109	170	163	122	34	21	1
Sanders	1,004	88	182	162	94	111	129	110	69	28	12	19
Sheridan	346	24	55	69	36	55	51	31	18	0	5	2

Table A11 Continued: 1999 Income for Renters in Montana by County

County	Total Rentals	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$19,999	\$20,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 +
Silver Bow	4,278	343	824	780	537	533	524	369	265	46	24	33
Stillwater	777	32	82	63	82	68	139	147	114	33	12	5
Sweet Grass	382	12	24	68	32	59	76	57	37	2	6	9
Teton	618	47	101	86	85	67	97	72	45	8	6	4
Toole	560	23	95	92	61	55	105	84	34	6	2	3
Treasure	102	12	10	24	15	15	19	4	1	2	0	0
Valley	759	71	115	88	129	117	116	73	33	3	12	2
Wheatland	237	8	37	42	34	21	38	39	10	5	3	0
Wibaux	113	12	22	18	15	13	15	10	8	0	0	0
Yellowstone	16,047	968	2,074	2,569	1,899	1,688	2,763	2,293	1,329	285	144	35
Montana	110,967	7,810	16,180	15,939	13,307	11,908	18,211	14,995	8,587	2,303	1,215	512

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A12: Poverty for All Ages by County: 2000 to 2004

Percent of Total Population					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Montana	13.3	14.0	14.0	14.2	13.6
Beaverhead	15.1	17.1	16.8	15.7	14.6
Big Horn	23.8	25.5	25.8	24.0	23.1
Blaine	22.6	23.5	23.3	22.3	21.5
Broadwater	13.6	15.0	14.2	13.0	12.3
Carbon	11.4	12.7	12.2	11.2	10.2
Carter	16.3	16.4	14.0	12.4	10.7
Cascade	12.1	12.4	12.9	13.8	13.4
Chouteau	14.1	16.0	16.1	15.1	14.2
Custer	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.0	13.7
Daniels	13.6	14.3	13.0	11.9	10.7
Dawson	11.9	13.1	12.6	12.7	11.9
Deer Lodge	14.6	14.9	14.1	14.9	14.5
Fallon	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.0
Fergus	13.2	14.3	14.2	14.9	13.2
Flathead	11.6	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.1
Gallatin	10.2	10.9	10.9	11.5	10.7
Garfield	15.0	15.9	15.5	11.7	10.7
Glacier	27.0	27.6	27.7	25.6	25.2
Golden Valley	21.9	22.3	19.7	18.2	17.9
Granite	15.9	17.0	15.4	14.8	13.6
Hill	16.8	17.7	17.5	18.1	17.3
Jefferson	9.5	10.8	9.9	9.3	9.4
Judith Basin	15.0	16.9	17.1	16.2	13.6
Lake	18.2	20.4	20.4	19.1	18.7
Lewis and Clark	10.3	10.6	10.9	11.6	11.3
Liberty	15.0	16.5	15.4	13.8	11.9
Lincoln	17.0	18.8	18.8	18.3	17.9
McCone	14.4	13.9	15.1	12.6	10.4
Madison	12.2	13.0	13.1	11.7	10.9
Meagher	18.1	19.8	18.7	17.1	14.9
Mineral	17.7	19.3	18.2	17.8	16.6
Missoula	13.0	13.8	13.9	15.0	14.5
Musselshell	17.4	18.7	19.0	17.6	15.4
Park	11.8	12.9	12.7	12.5	11.5
Petroleum	17.8	15.7	16.5	12.0	10.8
Phillips	16.7	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.5
Pondera	17.5	18.3	17.8	17.6	16.8
Powder River	14.0	11.4	11.3	11.2	9.9
Powell	15.6	19.1	19.8	16.2	15.8
Prairie	13.6	14.2	12.8	12.3	11.1
Ravalli	13.5	14.8	14.7	14.0	12.9
Richland	12.6	12.1	12.0	13.1	12.2
Roosevelt	26.4	26.2	25.6	26.3	26.8
Rosebud	17.0	17.1	16.8	18.0	17.7

Table A12 Continued: Poverty for All Ages by County: 2000 to 2004

Percent of Total Population					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Sanders	18.2	20.0	19.2	17.1	15.6
Sheridan	11.7	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.3
Silver Bow	14.4	14.7	15.2	15.9	15.1
Stillwater	9.2	9.5	9.0	9.4	8.6
Sweet Grass	10.9	10.9	11.3	10.3	9.4
Teton	13.7	15.1	14.3	13.8	11.8
Toole	15.4	16.5	14.8	14.2	13.4
Treasure	12.9	13.8	12.1	12.4	12.1
Valley	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.6	13.8
Wheatland	22.7	22.5	23.2	20.2	18.8
Wibaux	15.2	16.3	14.7	12.8	10.6
Yellowstone	10.8	11.0	11.3	12.1	12.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Table A13: 1999 Poverty Status for Montana by County

County	Total Individuals	18 Years and Over	65 Years and Over	Related Children < 18 Years	Related Children 5 to 17 Years	Unrelated Children 15 Years and Over
Beaverhead	1,491	1,052	150	430	312	551
Big Horn	3,632	1,972	199	1,646	1,176	468
Blaine	1,951	1,120	172	822	575	311
Broadwater	466	312	52	149	117	155
Carbon	1,089	760	136	321	230	383
Carter	242	185	37	57	51	60
Cascade	10,605	6,652	896	3,785	2,600	3,321
Chouteau	1,191	681	77	495	360	180
Custer	1,700	1,164	166	503	364	634
Daniels	334	244	58	83	68	118
Dawson	1,285	889	161	390	274	375
Deer Lodge	1,451	986	166	434	328	557
Fallon	349	219	31	125	105	86
Fergus	1,767	1,192	257	529	425	623
Flathead	9,489	6,225	774	3,127	2,204	3,070
Gallatin	8,319	6,684	306	1,527	897	5,123
Garfield	272	180	41	88	60	54
Glacier	3,568	2,059	238	1,495	1,122	530
Golden Valley	253	203	37	46	40	121
Granite	472	304	36	166	119	112
Hill	2,996	1,908	182	1,070	673	808
Jefferson	882	590	95	279	208	281
Judith Basin	490	301	53	189	144	58
Lake	4,862	2,994	303	1,723	1,297	1,419
Lewis and Clark	5,960	4,081	408	1,737	1,119	2,574
Liberty	425	263	56	160	120	29
Lincoln	3,558	2,303	295	1,221	942	1,005
McCone	331	233	42	92	65	62
Madison	821	590	105	219	160	239
Meagher	359	227	43	132	95	74
Mineral	598	423	44	169	128	185
Missoula	13,691	10,410	770	3,108	2,080	7,502
Musselshell	877	543	79	315	283	262
Park	1,780	1,287	229	470	344	785
Petroleum	114	82	14	32	21	29
Phillips	828	541	90	279	230	211
Pondera	1,194	753	82	438	334	221
Powder River	235	172	51	63	52	65
Powell	719	486	58	230	174	204
Prairie	202	147	42	53	40	50
Ravalli	4,927	3,023	332	1,806	1,344	1,403
Richland	1,161	788	128	360	256	414
Roosevelt	3,358	1,860	170	1,482	1,053	580
Rosebud	2,063	1,074	118	964	738	266
Sanders	1,737	1,147	155	548	405	502
Sheridan	602	453	153	147	92	217

Table A13 Continued: 1999 Poverty Status for Montana by County

County	Total Individuals	18 Years and Over	65 Years and Over	Related Children < 18 Years	Related Children 5 to 17 Years	Unrelated Children 15 Years and Over
Silver Bow	5,005	3,439	459	1,540	1,068	1,941
Stillwater	791	532	103	247	181	268
Sweet Grass	403	265	53	138	102	85
Teton	1,056	608	88	445	294	210
Toole	624	417	71	200	125	154
Treasure	125	72	16	51	38	41
Valley	1,026	727	201	295	232	354
Wheatland	440	356	67	81	69	247
Wibaux	157	105	25	50	40	56
Yellowstone	14,032	9,160	1,199	4,696	3,100	4,982
Montana	128,355	85,443	10,369	41,247	29,073	44,615

The sum of the columns by does not agree to the total individuals as there is some overlap between age categories.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A14: 1999 Poverty Status for Families in Montana by County

		Below Poverty Level							
		Total Families		Married-Couple Family		Other Family			
						Male Householder		Female householder	
County	Total Number of Families	Number	Percent	With related children under 18 years	No related children under 18 years	With related children under 18 years	No related children under 18 years	With related children under 18 years	No related children under 18 years
Beaverhead	2,354	302	12.8	102	64	18	7	88	23
Big Horn	3,052	723	23.7	269	63	68	7	295	21
Blaine	1,813	424	23.4	162	50	38	8	147	19
Broadwater	1,282	97	7.6	31	23	5	0	36	2
Carbon	2,715	222	8.2	80	66	28	0	44	4
Carter	390	62	15.9	16	32	0	0	8	6
Cascade	21,675	2,258	10.4	669	242	180	18	1,052	97
Chouteau	1,626	269	16.5	108	71	7	5	74	4
Custer	3,120	316	10.1	120	45	22	2	112	15
Daniels	560	75	13.4	32	24	10	0	9	0
Dawson	2,490	291	11.7	94	86	26	0	74	11
Deer Lodge	2,527	292	11.6	59	65	47	0	108	13
Fallon	796	76	9.5	40	13	3	2	13	5
Fergus	3,205	339	10.6	117	87	20	7	98	10
Flathead	20,601	1,944	9.4	681	370	118	12	717	46
Gallatin	16,344	1,026	6.3	332	189	69	26	378	32
Garfield	372	62	16.7	30	17	6	0	7	2
Glacier	3,279	772	23.5	307	103	46	2	276	38
Golden Valley	254	42	16.5	8	22	0	0	11	1
Granite	798	111	13.9	39	26	4	4	34	4
Hill	4,253	650	15.3	212	98	83	9	245	3
Jefferson	2,852	190	6.7	69	45	23	7	46	0
Judith Basin	661	108	16.3	58	29	5	0	8	8
Lake	7,281	1,020	14.0	329	140	98	10	407	36
Lewis and Clark	14,935	1,086	7.3	282	162	132	13	466	31
Liberty	584	111	19.0	59	33	2	0	13	4
Lincoln	5,411	770	14.2	245	190	54	3	250	28
McCone	596	84	14.1	30	32	5	4	7	6
Madison	1,924	196	10.2	72	90	7	3	22	2
Meagher	532	87	16.4	28	22	10	0	27	0
Mineral	1,083	139	12.8	33	58	15	2	31	0
Missoula	23,267	2,048	8.8	501	334	124	71	947	71
Musselshell	1,215	158	13.0	67	34	8	0	49	0
Park	4,220	304	7.2	83	98	12	2	105	4
Petroleum	138	29	21.0	11	8	3	0	7	0
Phillips	1,243	172	13.8	80	35	12	0	37	8
Pondera	1,742	262	15.0	101	69	16	2	71	3
Powder River	535	53	9.9	23	24	2	0	4	0
Powell	1,635	167	10.2	43	54	10	0	60	0
Prairie	354	47	13.3	21	17	0	0	9	0
Ravalli	10,187	978	9.6	395	182	40	0	346	15
Richland	2,646	215	8.1	88	43	20	3	59	2

Table A14 Continued: 1999 Poverty Status for Families in Montana by County

		Below Poverty Level							
		Total Families		Married-Couple Family		Other Family			
						Male Householder		Female householder	
Roosevelt	2,650	732	27.6	150	69	55	8	407	43
Rosebud	2,411	428	17.8	156	39	42	6	169	16
Sanders	2,932	389	13.3	123	119	26	3	114	4
Sheridan	1,146	121	10.6	60	38	3	0	14	6
Silver Bow	8,970	961	10.7	280	113	90	32	413	33
Stillwater	2,336	144	6.2	61	34	14	6	26	3
Sweet Grass	997	90	9.0	47	25	0	0	16	2
Teton	1,743	212	12.2	105	36	13	6	48	4
Toole	1,322	128	9.7	71	32	4	0	18	3
Treasure	247	21	8.5	11	2	3	0	5	0
Valley	2,140	204	9.5	81	41	13	3	56	10
Wheatland	512	57	11.1	15	28	2	0	12	0
Wibaux	292	25	8.6	13	6	0	0	6	0
Yellowstone	34,488	2,915	8.5	682	360	276	53	1,408	136
Montana	238,733	25,004	10.5	7,981	4,397	1,937	346	9,509	834
Montana 1990	213,625	25,691	12.0	8,956	4,711	1,403	351	9,407	863
Percent Change 1990-2000	11.8	-2.7	---	-10.9	-6.7	38.1	-1.4	1.1	-3.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table A15: Oil and Gas Production in Montana by County: 2006

County	Barrels	Percent Total	Mcf Gas	Percent Total
Big Horn	72,584	0.2	11,729,290	10.3
Blaine	201,668	0.6	13,999,816	12.3
Carbon	473,509	1.3	1,647,301	1.4
Carter	-	0.0	16,842	0.0
Chouteau	-	0.0	1,731,871	1.5
Custer	-	0.0	74,088	0.1
Daniels	11,759	0.0	118	0.0
Dawson	618,046	1.7	225,558	0.2
Fallon	7,868,360	21.7	25,298,895	22.2
Fergus	-	0.0	147,442	0.1
Garfield	15,967	0.0	2,190	0.0
Glacier	465,276	1.3	1,692,784	1.5
Golden Valley	-	0.0	107,168	0.1
Hill	2,281	0.0	14,132,004	12.4
Liberty	81,488	0.2	1,985,900	1.7
McCone	13,286	0.0	-	0.0
Musselshell	158,099	0.4	12,348	0.0
Petroleum	27,240	0.1	4,284	0.0
Phillips	-	0.0	17,727,028	15.5
Pondera	137,374	0.4	553,850	0.5
Powder River	175,332	0.5	97,892	0.1
Prairie	110,850	0.3	10,981	0.0
Richland	20,934,436	57.8	14,758,539	12.9
Roosevelt	1,491,659	4.1	841,423	0.7
Rosebud	281,056	0.8	15,400	0.0
Sheridan	1,678,242	4.6	835,963	0.7
Stillwater	-	0.0	360,822	0.3
Sweet Grass	-	0.0	55,470	0.0
Teton	50,348	0.1	352	0.0
Toole	378,548	1.0	4,194,927	3.7
Valley	121,975	0.3	1,084,767	1.0
Wibaux	828,922	2.3	655,057	0.6
Yellowstone	25,081	0.1	-	0.0
Montana	36,223,386		114,000,370	

Note: mcf = thousand cubic feet

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources, Board of Oil and Gas, Online Data

Table A16: Combined Oil and Gas Production Tax by County: 2005 and 2006

County	Fiscal Year 2005		Fiscal Year 2006			
	Collections	Distributions	Collections	Percent of Total	Distributions	Percent of Total
Big Horn	\$3,586,753.63	\$1,615,471.51	\$6,982,018.61	3.8	\$3,220,413.93	3.6
Blaine	\$7,091,114.36	\$4,111,890.71	\$8,703,776.26	4.7	\$5,069,916.32	5.7
Carbon	\$2,622,156.54	\$1,291,402.67	\$3,282,149.37	1.8	\$1,600,985.33	1.8
Chouteau	\$975,390.39	\$560,199.15	\$1,376,944.59	0.7	\$795,271.97	0.9
Custer	\$81,680.57	\$71,116.80	\$77,048.94	0.0	\$60,237.23	0.1
Daniels	\$19,911.12	\$9,852.72	\$61,869.27	0.0	\$30,924.25	0.0
Dawson	\$2,022,428.24	\$1,051,321.97	\$2,412,846.89	1.3	\$1,189,207.45	1.3
Fallon	\$34,619,675.26	\$14,145,273.49	\$46,454,897.02	25.0	\$19,305,239.82	21.6
Fergus	\$5,032.11	\$4,424.56	\$72,663.52	0.0	\$57,601.07	0.1
Garfield	\$73,775.82	\$37,088.47	\$114,603.49	0.1	\$55,335.88	0.1
Glacier	\$3,288,135.00	\$2,213,476.20	\$3,663,055.49	2.0	\$2,318,715.85	2.6
Golden Valley	\$57,591.26	\$32,723.26	\$131,818.65	0.1	\$75,999.09	0.1
Hill	\$4,155,136.58	\$2,730,145.25	\$6,656,981.40	3.6	\$4,334,607.49	4.8
Liberty	\$1,356,658.12	\$822,117.48	\$1,858,225.79	1.0	\$1,101,881.27	1.2
McCone	\$71,496.28	\$38,655.39	\$64,180.56	0.0	\$33,448.57	0.0
Musselshell	\$824,098.99	\$435,096.09	\$978,159.21	0.5	\$496,213.94	0.6
Petroleum	\$76,774.49	\$43,946.42	\$372,331.98	0.2	\$197,803.17	0.2
Phillips	\$7,249,203.19	\$3,890,512.67	\$9,872,570.69	5.3	\$5,271,715.66	5.9
Pondera	\$709,466.67	\$555,196.55	\$814,588.41	0.4	\$545,660.75	0.6
Powder River	\$919,924.66	\$577,112.87	\$1,019,169.43	0.5	\$630,789.20	0.7
Prairie	\$491,031.35	\$193,691.94	\$542,511.26	0.3	\$216,321.36	0.2
Richland	\$29,018,816.76	\$13,471,016.13	\$60,252,633.84	32.4	\$28,297,289.19	31.6
Roosevelt	\$6,750,024.28	\$3,119,962.44	\$8,189,694.92	4.4	\$3,767,568.13	4.2
Rosebud	\$1,679,217.05	\$644,477.94	\$1,712,050.18	0.9	\$664,698.08	0.7
Sheridan	\$7,551,274.12	\$3,574,216.24	\$9,936,555.25	5.3	\$4,738,514.35	5.3
Stillwater	\$33,855.69	\$18,544.05	\$51,983.18	0.0	\$28,132.54	0.0
Sweet Grass	\$24,328.92	\$14,546.72	\$51,808.49	0.0	\$31,413.76	0.0
Teton	\$237,489.33	\$117,559.04	\$231,728.88	0.1	\$111,085.05	0.1
Toole	\$3,029,380.15	\$1,723,955.44	\$3,923,959.18	2.1	\$2,243,456.81	2.5
Valley	\$1,175,127.48	\$651,736.27	\$1,558,928.48	0.8	\$815,711.60	0.9
Wibaux	\$3,833,498.76	\$1,857,495.20	\$4,508,956.80	2.4	\$2,199,763.90	2.5
Yellowstone	\$77,188.63	\$37,578.30	\$83,442.57	0.0	\$39,877.45	0.0
Montana	\$123,707,635.80	\$59,661,803.94	\$186,014,152.60		\$89,545,800.46	100.0
County Share		48.2%			48.1%	
State Share	\$64,045,831.86		\$96,468,352.14			
Percent of Total	51.8		51.9			

Source: Montana Department of Revenue

Table A17: Montana Exports by NAICS: 2000 to 2006

Rank	NAICS	Description	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2000 - 2006
2006		Total all Industries	\$540,641,778	\$488,521,986	\$385,734,573	\$361,416,280	\$564,690,618	\$710,727,172	\$886,585,134	64.0
1	325	Chemicals	\$35,331,332	\$50,695,977	\$59,506,136	\$64,787,739	\$120,615,512	\$128,631,647	\$210,402,077	495.5
2	333	Machinery, Except Electrical	\$102,762,535	\$101,250,161	\$71,782,363	\$58,795,267	\$113,848,703	\$158,772,793	\$190,188,923	85.1
3	212	Minerals And Ores	\$30,848,530	\$35,065,853	\$25,219,274	\$31,095,437	\$69,949,837	\$118,215,635	\$75,866,278	145.9
4	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$122,831,801	\$24,593,866	\$7,295,068	\$6,991,946	\$24,682,840	\$25,450,510	\$65,225,849	-46.9
5	336	Transportation Equipment	\$8,730,750	\$9,435,265	\$8,532,629	\$11,423,691	\$10,400,511	\$23,419,019	\$63,089,960	622.6
6	111	Agricultural Products	\$15,727,192	\$35,915,472	\$27,279,424	\$23,188,414	\$35,827,054	\$51,825,863	\$44,446,668	182.6
7	322	Paper	\$22,200,578	\$18,936,670	\$29,997,055	\$28,291,786	\$39,632,923	\$35,854,322	\$40,664,303	83.2
8	211	Oil And Gas	\$479,328	\$6,832,221	\$18,833,119	\$7,391,162	\$8,485,655	\$17,311,025	\$37,201,362	7661.1
9	327	Nonmetallic Mineral Products	\$16,907,210	\$21,618,531	\$27,793,090	\$29,558,884	\$28,925,124	\$31,163,187	\$33,291,917	96.9
10	321	Wood Products	\$18,841,130	\$17,069,448	\$20,344,518	\$21,650,275	\$33,627,567	\$33,417,748	\$33,203,994	76.2
11	334	Computer And Electronic Products	\$19,490,119	\$15,639,100	\$17,031,259	\$13,281,317	\$12,557,860	\$22,619,734	\$17,490,665	-10.3
12	311	Food And Kindred Products	\$8,075,504	\$11,005,180	\$13,211,988	\$13,516,774	\$19,574,025	\$18,620,445	\$16,468,694	103.9
13	910	Waste And Scrap	\$3,363,918	\$2,270,300	\$1,479,310	\$6,909,284	\$6,674,400	\$5,215,572	\$11,146,435	231.4
14	339	Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities	\$6,076,292	\$8,466,014	\$17,091,526	\$8,064,241	\$9,807,621	\$9,242,354	\$11,091,307	82.5
15	335	Electrical Equipment, Appliances, and Component	\$2,816,847	\$4,650,059	\$9,424,444	\$7,076,693	\$5,352,730	\$7,266,491	\$10,025,722	255.9
16	332	Fabricated Metal Products, Nesoi	\$3,874,706	\$5,242,025	\$3,021,176	\$2,974,477	\$4,511,879	\$4,191,903	\$5,145,806	32.8
17	324	Petroleum And Coal Products	\$921,590	\$1,528,693	\$1,229,689	\$1,329,941	\$2,682,958	\$3,115,428	\$4,360,825	373.2
18	326	Plastics And Rubber Products	\$1,080,461	\$1,947,389	\$1,716,034	\$2,200,518	\$2,876,794	\$4,014,522	\$3,851,953	256.5
19	112	Livestock And Livestock Products	\$100,270,687	\$92,995,203	\$7,042,542	\$3,711,641	\$1,668,540	\$1,766,184	\$3,223,966	-96.8
20	920	Used Or Second-Hand Merchandise	\$2,197,853	\$3,753,493	\$1,494,462	\$2,708,610	\$2,278,214	\$2,050,836	\$2,705,518	23.1
21	315	Apparel And Accessories	\$769,565	\$961,012	\$624,077	\$1,398,894	\$1,034,574	\$1,577,215	\$1,926,248	150.3
22	323	Printing, Publishing And Similar Products	\$373,738	\$281,442	\$150,381	\$148,226	\$216,994	\$508,229	\$1,266,900	239.0
23	990	Special Classification Provisions, Nesoi	\$5,491,162	\$1,605,226	\$1,669,902	\$1,617,193	\$1,554,309	\$1,934,205	\$1,248,161	-77.3
24	316	Leather And Allied Products	\$1,102,256	\$542,721	\$415,678	\$628,796	\$798,451	\$1,062,319	\$769,717	-30.2
25	313	Textiles And Fabrics	\$529,642	\$220,951	\$219,200	\$290,194	\$164,865	\$332,132	\$755,745	42.7
26	113	Forestry Products, Nesoi	\$259,196	\$314,442	\$188,272	\$107,386	\$115,230	\$431,841	\$393,670	51.9
27	337	Furniture And Fixtures	\$397,725	\$389,222	\$344,732	\$142,369	\$237,381	\$245,888	\$362,384	-8.9
28	314	Textile Mill Products	\$108,259	\$64,996	\$149,689	\$150,482	\$250,428	\$532,731	\$299,979	177.1
29	980	Goods Returned To Canada (Exports Only); U.S. Good	\$8,779,329	\$15,210,312	\$12,616,400	\$11,911,771	\$6,304,871	\$1,705,370	\$294,435	-96.6
30	114	Fish, Fresh, Chilled, Or Frozen And Other Marine P	\$2,543	\$13,094	\$25,975	\$22,546	\$5,504	\$94,618	\$116,668	4487.8
31	312	Beverages And Tobacco Products	\$0	\$7,648	\$5,161	\$19,170	\$24,271	\$115,419	\$52,470	
32	511	Prepackaged Software	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,156	\$2,993	\$21,987	\$6,535	

Note: The State Exports by NAICS series does not contain imputations for missing states and industries. Note: Bulk wheat exports are calculated from data provided from the National Agricultural Statistics Services and are not included in the WISER data.

Source: Data provided by WISERTrade, at <http://www.wisertrade.org>, from US Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division